# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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# FIRST EDITION.

## FATHER GERDEMANN.

### Lecture by the Noted Ex-Priest in Philadelphia.

### His Experience in Orders—Caustic Arraignment of the Priesthood of the Church in America—The Natural Results of Celibacy — Alarming Prevalence of the Vice of Drunkenness Among the Clergy.

The ex-Catholic priest, Rev. John W. Gerdemann, lectured in Philadelphia on Wednesday night on "Ten Years in Priesthood," being a review of his life while serving as a father at St. Bonifacios Church. He left the church and eloped with the lady organist last November; was sued by the congregation for embezzlement, the jury disagreed, and a week since he was attacked by a mob of about 1,000 persons and barely escaped with his life. The audience was large, about 3,000 persons being present. He was introduced by H. H. K. Elliott. He read a letter from Father Stock, which cautioned him against personal vituperation, and urged him to use his power to secure reforms in the Catholic Church. He replied, in a few words, to this letterr that he intended to speak the truth, and that he proposed to speak of what he had seen with his own eyes and heard with his own ears.

The speaker then detailed at great length his connection with the Church and the reason and manner of his abandonment of it, and defending himself in energetic and eloquent language against the charges made against him, of which he asserted his entire innocence. In showing how his faith in the doctrines of the Church had become shaken, he continued:

**Papal Infallibility.**

Before the dogma of Papal infallibility was declared I would have sacrificed my life inch by inch for the Catholic Church. The day the cable brought the news of the proclamation of that new dogma I prayed earnestly and long to God to enlighten and guide me, and got up a confirmed Protestant. From that day I commenced to look at the doctrine of the Roman Church with open eyes. It took me over three years before I was fully convinced of the fact that the Church of Rome could be the Church of Christ. My convictions were forced on me in 1872, when I was at the point of death from smallpox. When the doctor declared he had no hope of my recovery, the priest, a Reliemptorist father, was sent for to hear my confession. After as mature consideration as my sickness allowed me to make, I felt convinced that I was right in rejecting the new dogma, and informed the father so. All his entreaties, all his arguments failed to convince me, and I steadily refused to believe what my reason revolted at. Since that time I studied harder about all matters I had doubted before. Here came first the inordinate worship of the Virgin and saints generally, although the Scriptures tell us plainly that there is only one name in which we can be saved, that of Christ Jesus. Still, Catholic divines blasphemously assert that Mary is, through her intercession, more powerful than Christ Jesus Son her self, and the Catholic prays ten times to her where he scarcely thinks once of God. Further, I looked at the want of charity in the claim of the Roman Church to exclusive salvation. I thought of the word of Scripture that "by their fruits ye shall know them," and judging by that standard the balance was in favor of Protestantism. And how can it be otherwise? The Protestant believes that as the tree falleth so shall it lie, and lives accordingly. The Catholic believes that a few words of a priest will save him in the last moments, after an ill-spent life, and also lives accordingly. The Protestant builds through a pure heart and pure and life; the Catholic depends largely on medals, indulgences, fasting, the blessing of the priest and other outward performances.

Leaving this theme the speaker next, in commenting upon the priesthood of the Catholic Church in America, said:—

**The Priesthood.**

Besides the doubts I had on doctrinal matters I was far more disgusted with the Roman Church on account of my knowledge of its priesthood. In fact, if I would not have feared to become a bad man, like the majority of priests I know of, I might have risen in their ranks yet. I repeatedly heard good and sincere priests say it was a blessing the American people did not know the true character of the Roman priesthood, for if they did they would sweep them out of the country, and I assure you, if you could know them as I do, you would not consider that remark as any too harsh. In the first place, there is an inordinate desire for money. The poor people are asked for money at all times and occasions. The more a man gives the better he is liked. He must pay every time he comes to church, and every time the priest comes to him. No matter how poor the family may be, how hard the man may work, how much the mother may save, how poorly the children are clad; no matter whether the grocer is paid, the average priest insists on his dues. Baptism, marriages and funerals must be paid for, and woe to the poor Catholic who dares to offer to the priest less than $5. Provided the priest is sound on the money question his other qualities are of minor importance. I know over five hundred priests and sixty bishops in this country. I have been frequently in priests' and bishops' company, and whenever the question came on the congregations they never asked, "How are your people; are they temperate, faithful in attendance at church; do they raise their children well?" but always, "How much pew rents do you get?" "What do your collections amount to?" "What do you get at Christmas?" "What are your fees for baptisms and marriages?" And if the sum did not seem large enough you would hear a "Damn it; that's little!" But the

**Great Curse of the Priesthood**

in this country is the vice of drunkenness. Of the extent of this vice I can give no adequate idea. When priests meet the first and last thing is a drink; early in the morning and late at night the whisky bottle is their consolation. You were no doubt surprised at the rather heavy bills for liquors and champagne produced at the late trial. I tell you candidly, they were very light compared with bills of the majority of priests for the same purpose. If you would not offer whisky and wine, and plenty of it, to your visitors, you would soon be spotted and cried down as a fool. Bishop Wood was a frequent visitor at my house, and, as he said, he did not want any Teutonic acid, "meaning good German wine," but insisted on having champagne.

To be more serious, the greater part of the priests who died in this diocese since I was ordained, died of too much drink, and many priests are serving there now who have more than once suffered from delirium tremens. To see priests drunk in their houses is bad enough, but how much worse, how much more disgraceful is it for them to be drunk even in the pulpit and at the altar. Even in September last I heard a sermon, preached at the close of the forty hours' devotion—one of the most solemn occasions in the Catholic Church—when under the influence of liquor. The man arrived about two o'clock in the afternoon completely drunk. He slept off, it is true, partly the effects of his debauch. Still, when he preached at seven o'clock, he was anything but sober. I might adduce many more instances of the fearful intemperance prevailing among the Roman clergy, but I suppose enough has been said to convince you that temperance is a virtue almost unknown among them. I come to

**The Last Great Blot**

on the character of the Roman clergy, which you will allow me to treat in a cursory manner out of respect to the audience I have the honor to address. Priests are not allowed to marry; would to God they were! They were called fathers by the people, and unfortunately, with many, it is not only a name, but a sad reality; not the honored, hallowed name of father, but a name whispering of shame and a broken heart, if not a ruined family. Undoubtedly the young men who are ordained priests are generally pure, sincere and good. But, alas! the system of celibacy, at all times the bane of the Catholic ministry, too often ruins them. I spoke to a priest, not of this diocese though, whom I esteemed as a good man, last year about this time about my intention of getting married and leaving the Church. He called me a fool, and advised me not to leave the easy life of the priesthood, but do like him, and keep a mistress. I thanked him for his advice, and told him I was no dog. Bishop Wood told me of more than one priest in his diocese whom he characterized as immoral and thoroughly bad men, who by this day hold their offices. Marry, forsooth, in an honorable way a priest is not allowed, but ruin a poor girl he may. It is better, the Pope teaches, for a priest to have two concubines than marry one woman lawfully. Shame upon such morality! Shame upon the Church with such teaching! In a future lecture I may speak about this affair more exhaustively, when I will make some priests of this city ashamed to walk the streets.

The speaker next spoke of the influences of his early education and his friends, and the effect of the condemnation of the Catholic Church which kept him in the ranks. He finally, however, broke away, and on this point he said: "There are plenty of priests who would do like I if they had the courage. I spoke to more than twelve of them, and showed them my wife's picture, and not one of them but approved of my step. The one told me he was too delicate to get married, the other one feared he had not brains enough to make a living in any other way; another said he had only $15,000, and would not leave till he had $10,000 more. Still another did not go because he had found out that the girl he had been courting was kissing other priests rather indiscriminately. Another said: 'John, if I would know a good Protestant girl like your bride I would marry her to-morrow, but those Catholic girls are entirely too soft with priests for me.'"

**The Aims of the Church.**

The speaker next referred to the aims of the Catholic Church in this country, and said: "Their numbers are greatly overestimated, and they make very few converts among the Americans. Calculating in their manner, that is misleading every man, woman and child, we will not find 5,000,000. Of the children they lose at least fifty per cent., seventy-five per cent. of boys and twenty-five per cent. of girls. If the immigration of Catholics should cease to-day, in less than twenty years three-fourths of the Catholic churches would be closed for want of worshipers. Among all the pew-holders in the Roman churches of this city, there are not ten per cent. native Americans. Catholicism is not an indigenous plant here, but of foreign growth, and does not thrive. But the leaders are shrewd. They know how to display to the best advantage. It is a blessing, indeed, for our glorious country that things are not as they want to make us believe. Rome and its emissaries would like to control this country. In fact, they will attempt to rule it. When I saw the parade on St. Patrick's day in '73 and '74, I was standing alongside of Bishop Wood in the second story of his residence. How delighted he was with the display of their great numbers! That will show the Americans how many voters we have now, and how many fighting men we will command when the fight commences, and commence it will on the school question, he said, repeatedly. If they praise our free republican institutions now, don't be deceived. The Church of the Inquisition never will be the admirer and supporter of liberty. The Pope denounces and condemns the very cornerstone of our Republic—liberty of conscience. If Rome has abandoned the stake and the tortures of the Inquisition it is not on account of want of will, but want of power."

In conclusion, he said: Especially

**Look to the Schools.**

Let Catholics have their own schools, if they choose, but let the public school remain a public good, above or independent of any party or sect. Teach your children history; let them look at Italy, Spain, South America, and then at Germany, England and our own glorious land. If they choose then the Church which has been the curse of Catholic countries, instead of that enlightened faith which has been the blessing of Protestant nations; if they willfully forfeit the glorious inheritance of our fathers, they deserve their fate. But no fear so long as our land is dotted with public schools. Then our children will spurn all foreign allegiance, temporal as well as spiritual, and, like we in our day, they will take care in their day that our glorious starry flag shall always float over the land of the free—free not only from the bondage of the flesh, but from the worse slavery of the spirit."

**After the Lecture.**

The Mayor, accompanied by a large force of policemen, was in attendance during the delivery of the lecture, and at its close conducted Mr. Gerdemann to a carriage that awaited him at the side of the hall. He was then rapidly driven to his home.

## EUROPEAN LETTER.

### A Summer Saunter on the Continent.

### Sights and Scenes in the Land of Wm. Tell—Some of the Picturesque Beauties of Swiss Scenery — A Sabbath in the Former Home of Calvin.

[The following letter is one written by a very intelligent American lady, now traveling with friends in Europe. The fair writer hails from our community, and the letter following was written to a relative, and not intended for print. Its pleasant, descriptive, personal, gossipy character, however, gives it a charm which we know our readers will appreciate, and will make them hope we may be privileged to publish others from the same source.—EDS.]

GENEVA, June 23, 1875.

MY DEAR SISTER—I wish you could have been with us to-day at the Hotel de Russia. Mr. McC. came in just at lunch time with a great budget of letters—two from you, one dated May 21st, the other June 24. You may imagine how eagerly they were opened and read—as our letters for some time failed to reach us—and now only in response to a telegram sent to Milan. In traveling the receipt of news from home is somewhat uncertain—a feast or famine. Seated at lunch, rolls and raspberries were forgotten for a time, the members of our party preferring to feast on the contents of seventeen letters from home.

Of course letters necessarily partake somewhat of the character of a diary—which will be sufficient apology for the jumbled record of scenes and events they contain.

**Como—the Tourist's Elysium.**

We left Milan on Monday, 21st of June, for Como. It is only one and a half hours' ride. It is a beautiful little town situated on Lake Como. The Pliays were born here. The scenery around Como is perfectly fascinating—so much so that if you lived there you would have a constant desire to look out upon its picturesque loveliness The lake is charming, and from two to six o'clock we had perfect delight in sitting on a boat, steamer, crowded with tourists enjoying the many beauties. One moment the lofty mountains, the next the beautiful shores lined with villas belonging to people of wealth. It is, too, the home of many artists, and truly no other place can compare with it for the variety of its panorama. It evidently has been, and ever will remain, the elysium of the tourist. The lake is forty miles in length, from two to 2 miles in width, and nearly 2,000 feet deep. It is shaped like the letter Z. The steamers stop at so many points on the way, and at Bellagio the lake divides into two parts and forms a sort of a promontory. Oh! it is a beautiful spot! The hotels, with their lovely grounds, looked gorgeous, and many persons went aboard there. We were almost tempted to do so; however, our place of destination was just across—called Managgio. And as we neared the spot a party of ocean friends were waving to us on the beach. We didn't know they were to stop there, and it was an agreeable surprise. Hotel Victoria was a charming spot, with its magnolia trees in bloom. Everything to charm the eye. Some of the party, after table d'hote, went out a short distance to row. We had such a delightful evening telling over the events of our travels since we parted. The next morning we got our satchels filled (and I tell you we stuffed them well), and started in a diligence to Porlezza. A "diligence" is something like a small omnibus; and the road being smooth our rids of two hours, between Lakes Como and Lugano, was very enjoyable. It was principally up hill; when, after passing Croce, we commenced descending the richest country imaginable, commanding the most sublime view of the rich and classic Lake Como, with its surrounding scenery, the whole appearing at our feet. We were a jolly and appreciative party.

**Scenes in Switzerland.**

At Porlezza we took the steamer for Lugano. This lake is only 14 miles long—widest part three miles. The town lies between Monte Bre and Monte Salvadore. Monte Bre is covered with villages, country seats and orange plantations, while Salvadore looks quite barren. It was a volcano at one time, but now extinct. We were now in Switzerland, although Lugano is an Italian lake; but in the 15th century Maximilian Sforza, Duke of Milan, gave this village to the Swiss confederation for assisting them in expelling the French from the country. We put up at the Washington Hotel. After dinner our friends left us again to continue their sight and pleasure-seeking rambles. Unfortunately our laid-out route differed. We travel slowly, stopping at night and even through the day. We left Lugano at nine A. M., and after another of those enjoyable rides in a diligence arrived at Luino, on Lake Maggiore, a boat is there in waiting, and soon we glide down the beautiful water—lost in admiration of the lovely scenes which nature has bestowed so liberally in this favored land. It rained, but the boats were so canopied that it did not mar the pleasure, as on Lake Como. We passed beautiful homes, places of summer resort, and the place of retirement of princes, princesses, and crowned personages. The lake is forty miles in length, seven miles wide and over two thousand feet in depth. The scenery on the nothern side was rugged, grand and wild; on the southern, remarkably fertile and undulating. Had the day been clear and pleasant we would have seen Monte Rosa, St. Gothard, Bernardino and Simplon Pass. In a perfect shower of rain we landed at Bareno. We were soon pleasantly located in Beau Rivage Hotel, overlooking the lake and Baromean Islands—three picturesque islands—Isola Giovanni, with an old castle and its beautiful grounds. Isola Pescator, with a circumference of ten minutes' walk; yet five hundred people, principally fishermen, are domiciled upon it; Isola Madre and Bella, with their many terraces, embellished with flowers, shrubery and forest trees, beautiful trees, such as cedar and cyprus. A noble palace crowns the Island Bella, containing the tomb of Count Barromeo, who died about two months ago. In this locality, in sight of the Alpine snows, grow the lemon, pomegranate and cactus as on their native heath.

**On the Alps.**

Early on Thursday morning we started to go up the Alps. The first part of the ride was unpleasant, but when Aurora lighted up the scene we saw much that was interesting. The Simplon Pass—our destination—displays on each side lofty and barren rocks, consisting of zigzag precipices, cascades and grand waterfalls, torrents and glaciers. At the gallery of Schalberg, trees cease to flourish, and an avalanche has rolled up the blighted firs and ranches and suspended them on each other over the yawning abyss beneath. From this place of desolation we pass the Glacier Grotto, one hundred and fifty feet long, beyond which is the most elevated part of the pass. On this is erected a cross, one part of which belongs to Italy and the other half to Switzerland. This point is six thousand five hundred and eighty feet above sea level, from whence is descried the magnificent chain of the Bernese Alps. Near the summit is the new hospital of St. Bernard, founded by Napoleon and afterwards purchased by the monks. Their house is large, with food and accommodation for travelers, thousands of whom are annually cared for. Dined at Simplon. It did look cheerless to to see us all wrapped up, Polar region like, in midsummer. Rain fell while we were on the pass, and it was sad to leave grain and fruit trees below—a little higher to find that forest trees cease to appear—then the pine, birch and spruce cease to thrive. At last all vegetation disappears but the little plant appropriately called "Rose de Alpine," among the newly fallen snow; there it alone blooms forth, a beautiful red flower, in seeming contrast to the frigid surroundings. In all it was a grand, grand ride. The descent was rapid, and turning those zigzags and seeing those deep gorges below us made it terrifically grand. Two English ladies accompanied us in the descent, by name Sarah and Dearie, and it was amusing to hear their expressions of delight and joy. Five o'clock P. M. Stopped at Breig for the night—a quaint old Swiss town—but a splendid hotel on the banks of the storied river Rhine. We had excellent bread and beds, for which we were ready, after the scenes of the day. From Breig to Sieire we viewed the snow-capped mountains as we were hurried along in the cars. From Sieire to Bourerd; from thence in steamer to Geneva, the point from which this letter bears date. Once quartered in the Hotel de Russia we again met our friends; also Mr. Mellon and wife, from Pittsburgh, formed the acquaintance of many from our own loved country, also some English people, and our party are all happy—happy every hour. The ladies of the party, including myself, went out to see the city—its stores—and do shopping; bought several trinkets and admired many more, a specialty attractive feature being Switzerland carved wood goods presented for sale. Watches and jewelry too, seem to be one of the marked features of manufacturing interests of this place.

**Sunday in Geneva.**

The Sabbath opened bright and beautiful, and our party went to hear the celebrated Pere Hyacinthe. It is a quaint church, small and was densely crowded. The shutters were closed, the gas lighted, and as we entered, his assistant was going over the litany. The opening services over, Father Hyacinthe preached, and with our very imperfect knowledge of the French language, we were able to make out the theme to be one relating to Protestantism and Catholicism. We feasted our eyes—our minds we could not—for there was nothing to appeal no inroad to the heart, so we passed, after a short stay, from there to Cathedral St. Pierre, the place were Calvin held forth in his day. There was the very pulpit from which he not only hurled defiance at the Church of Rome, but denounced the immorality and wickedness of the citizens in such terms that vice was compelled to hide her head crestfallen. Alas, that it should be so, but it would be difficult to find much trace of Calvin's work, or puritanism at the present time. Amusement and gayety seem to be the order of the day, instead of the Sabbath. Between the teachings of Calvin and Voltaire, frail human nature here as elsewhere seems inclined to accept the latter. The house in which Calvin lived is here—and Voltaire's home—was pointed out as we passed by. The drives around Geneva are beautiful—lovely hedges, beautiful chatteaux, fields and flowers, lake views and mountains add grandeur.

After visiting Calvin's church we went to the American chapel, a Presbyterian church, Mr. Taylor pastor. Rev. Mr. Patterson, from Philadelphia, a guest at the same hotel with ourselves, preached the sermon—"For our sakes, He became poor, that we might be rich." You cannot, Dear sister, know how we appreciate these precious truths after being deprived of them so long, and when the invitation came for all that loved the Redeemer to unite in the celebration of the Lord's supper, your sister, with all the others of the party, accepted; it was a sweet and solemn scene. Four ministers and thirty others, all Americans, in silence and very impressively joined together and tried to feel the solemnity of "Do this in Remembrance of Me."

But my letter must close. We look forward with anticipation for the coming days—as each day brings new scenes, new pleasures, new joys. S. A. H.

### AN UNGALLANT JOKE.

**Going to Minnesota for Health.**

She came from Detroit Mich., and her great pride was being an invalid. She lost no opportunity in stating that she came to Minnesota to recuperate. She did not hesitate to enter into conversation with any person she came in contact with, giving advice, climatological or physiological, to invalids, and seeking the same from those of robust constitution. Her conversation was always profuse with information to a degree so common to visitors. "Do you come here for your health?" She thus addressed a stalwart, ruddy-visaged young man at the dinner-table of the Metropolitan a few days since, and the following dialogue ensued:

"Yes, madam, I came here probably the weakest person you ever saw. I had no use of my limbs, in fact my bones were but little tougher than cartilages. I had no intelligent control of a single muscle, nor the use of a single faculty."

"Great Heavens," exclaimed the astonished auditor, "and you lived?"

"I did, miss, although I was devoid of sight, was absolutely toothless, unable to articulate a single word, and dependent on others for everything, being completely deprived of all power to help myself. I commenced to gain immediately upon my arrival, and have scarcely experienced a sick day since, hence I can conscientiously recommend the climate."

"A wonderful case!" said the lady, "but do you think your lungs were affected?"

"They were probably sound, but possessed of so little vitality that but for the most careful nursing, they must have ceased their functions."

"I hope you found kind friends, sir."

"Indeed I did, madam; it is to them and the pure air of Minnesota that I owe my life. My father's family were with me, but unfortunately my mother was prostrated by severe illness during the time of my greatest prostration."

"How sad! Pray, what was your diet and treatment?"

"My diet was the simplest possible, consisting only of milk, that being the only food my system would bear. As for treatment, I depended entirely upon the life-giving properties of Minnesota air, and took no medicine except an occasional light narcotic when very restless. My improvement dated from my arrival. My limbs soon became strong, my sight and voice came to me slowly, and a full set of teeth, regular and firm, appeared."

"Remarkable, miraculous! Surely, sir, you must have been greatly reduced in flesh?"

"Madam, I weighed but 9 pounds! I was born in Minnesota. Good day."—*St. Paul Pioneer-Press.*

### OHIO ITEMS.

WILLIE FREY, one of the boys severely burned by the gasoline explosion at Newark, has since died.

MR. J. C. PALMER, near Wellsburg, sold his clip of wool, a pretty large one, one day last week to Alex. W. Patterson for 45 cents a pound, subject to some small deductions.

THE first furnace built in Ohio was either the Brush Creek furnace of Adams county, built in 1810-11 by Ellison James and Col. Paul, or the Yellow Creek furnace, of Trumbull county, erected about the same time by McKay, Montgomery and Glendennin.

A YOUNGSTOWN man has been detected milking his neighbors' cows. He carried a bucket inside a basket. He had been at the work a month or more, and a lively race was made from the pasture field to the milk thief's house on the morning of the discovery.

AUGUST HASLER, saloon keeper, attempted to commit suicide over the grave of his wife, in Carthage Road Cemetery, Cincinnati. He fired to bullets into his left side, but neither perforated the vital parts, and it is thought he will recover. Financial troubles are said to have been the motive.

SATURDAY evening a man named Thos. Cunningham, from Baltimore, was found on the road between East Liverpool and Calcutta, with his brains blown out, and a heavy Colt's revolver with three chambers empty, at his side. Jethro Manly, of East Liverpool, held an inquest on the body and removed it to that place, where it was interred. The jury rendered a verdict of suicide.

# SECOND EDITION

## NEW YORK.

### Some of the Victims by the Recent Failure.

### The Total Deposits in the Bank $2,000,000.

### STATEMENT BY MR. DUNCAN.

NEW YORK, July 30, 1875.

**Duncan, Sherman & Co.**

Mr. Duncan stated yesterday that at least five-sixths of the letters of credit held against them were secured by special deposit, or by a note drawn for this special purpose, and properly secured, in which the maker agrees to pay such amount as he may draw against it.

Of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad he says that the road was financially in a very low condition when Mr. Duncan was elected President. When the interest on the second mortgage bonds became due, the company was not in a condition to meet it, and an arrangement was made by which the bonds were taken by Duncan, Sherman & Co., but he did not think the money was advanced by his firm, but from Alex. Duncan, who was in Europe. About this time Mr. Duncan was appointed receiver of the road. The whole debt of the road amounts to a little over $12,000,000. He thought Mr. Alex. Duncan had a large amount of these bonds, which he originally took as security. This, however, could not be the cause of the failure, as the bonds could not have cost, on an average, over twenty per cent. of their face value. In his opinion a very large amount was sunk in the New York & Montreal Railroad scheme.

It is ascertained that Theo. Moss had $60,000 with the firm. Messrs. Hendelson & Colville have $30,000, and Wm. Wheatley had a very large sum. L. Teodle holds their paper, which he bought a fortnight ago, to the extent of $30,000. H. B. Montague deposited with them his earnings here, and John Brougham had almost his entire fortune in the house. Raymond and Wm. Florence both hold letters of credit from the firm, as well as many of their professional associates abroad.

It was rumored in Wall street Sunday that the deposits in Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s bank amount to $2,000,000.

**The Rumored Telegraph Consolidation.**

Vice President Green, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, said to a reporter this afternoon relative to the rumored consolidation with the Atlantic & Pacific Company: "I am not authorized to say anything definite concerning the subject of consolidation. I believe, however, that the terms of a contract looking to union have been submitted to the officers. I cannot inform you whether that contract is acceptable, or whether it has been ratified."

**An Address to the Pope.**

At the meeting of the Roman Catholic pastors last night, an address to the Pope, expressive of the sense of the dignity conferred on the Diocese by the elevation of its Archbishop to the rank of Cardinal, was adopted. A committee was appointed to present the address to Monsignori Roncetti, the Papal delegation, who will be escorted down the bay to-morrow, on his departure for Europe.

**Northern Pacific Railroad.**

The bondholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad, yesterday, confirmed the appointment of Charlemagne Towers as trustee of the road. The Purchasing Committee still hold daily meetings to make arrangements for purchasing the road for the bondholders on Monday next. It is stated that $10,000,000 in thirties have been received already. Yesterday $750,000 were received.

**Alleged Swindling.**

The office of Mr. Silverburgh, dealer in gold watches, chains, and plated goods, 46 Broadway, was seized by the Sheriff in consequence of the alleged discovery that the firm was engaged in swindling operations, by which various merchants had suffered to the extent of $40,000. It is stated that Silverburgh was stationed in Mexico, where he sold the goods shipped by his agent here.

**The "Christian Union."**

On September 1st Mr. Cleveland will become the publisher of the *Christian Union*, with Horatio C. King, the present business manager and publisher of the *Christian at Work*, as assistant.

**J. B. Ford & Co.**

The assets of J. B. Ford & Co. are stated to be $220,000, largely in printing material and stock, and bad with the assets, however, are estimated at cost value. Their liabilities are given at $140,000.

## THE STORM.

### Cyclone in Indiana—Five Women Killed—Railway Damaged.

CINCINNATI, July 30.—A *Gazette* Indianapolis special says: A cyclone passed through Hollidaysburg, Fountain county, Indiana, on last Monday night, tearing houses to pieces, uprooting trees, and sweeping things generally before it. Five women were killed. Among the names of the killed are Mrs. Sarah Sowers, Mrs. Sowers, Mrs. Sample and Mrs. Patterson. A hired girl and a little daughter of Mrs. Sowers were also among the victims.

A special to the same paper from Cambridge City, Indiana, says that 250 feet of the track of the Whitewater Valley Railroad has been washed out, and a bridge carried away. A large force of men are engaged in repairing the damage.

**Railways Damaged in Nebraska.**

OMAHA, Neb., July 30.—Lincoln advices state that heavy rains in that section of the country and southeast have damaged property along the line of the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad exceeding one hundred thousand dollars. It is stated that the road-bed is damaged badly a distance of twenty-one miles. The B. & M. in Nebraska is reported as having suffered some damage, and track is under water about a mile and a half.

**Floods in the Miami and Muskingum Rivers.**

CINCINNATI, July 30.—Reports from all portions of Southern Ohio to-night give gloomy accounts of the continued rains and damage to the crops. The Big Miami river to-night at Cleves is rising at the rate of six inches per hour, and the bottoms are all under water. Three thousand acres of corn between Cleves and Lawrenceburg are flooded.

At Morrow, Ohio, a terrible rain fall occurred this afternoon, and the Little Miami river is reported as flooding the town. In the vicinity of Marietta the damage done by the storm on Wednesday was immense. The wheat and oats crops are reported entirely washed away, the Muskingum river is full of floating grain. At all points rain is reported as still falling, and great danger is apprehended from a further overflow of the rivers and swollen streams. The crops are considered entirely lost.

**Inundations in Southwestern Missouri.**

ST. LOUIS, July 30.—Advices from Southwestern Missouri say very heavy rain storms occurred in that section in the past two or three days. At Verona a large part of the town is inundated and considerable damage done. The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad bridge over Spring river was swept away and several hundred yards of track washed out. Pretty serious washouts occurred at various other places, and trains will not be able to pass for several days. The crops are very seriously injured or wholly destroyed in the bottoms along Spring river and other streams, and much other property swept away.

## THE CROP PROSPECT.

### Great Destruction by the Rains in Indiana and Illinois.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 30.—Special telegrams to the *Journal* from eighty out of ninety-two counties in Indiana, and twenty-five of the eastern counties of Illinois, furnish a discouraging account of the condition of the crops. The details of damages are remarkably uniform, the best showing for wheat being in the extreme northern tier of Indiana counties. Elsewhere but a small portion can be saved, it having sprouted in the shock, and at least two-thirds is entirely ruined. Corn is in fair condition, except on low lands, which are under water. Oats and hay in some sections are rotting on the ground, and fair weather for two weeks would not enable farmers to save more than half a crop. The crop is almost entirely ruined. It is raining heavily and steadily throughout the State to-night, and the streams are already bank full. They will pass beyond all restraint to-morrow.

**The Situation Becoming Alarming in Kentucky.**

LOUISVILLE, July 30.—The crop situation in this State, as well as in large portions of the adjacent States, is becoming very alarming. There is a heavy rainfall every day, and the short intermission, with hot sunshine, aggravates the evil. This kind of weather has continued for about six weeks, and is believed to be without a parallel. In the last day or two the rainfall has increased. Gloomy apprehensions are felt in all sections of the country. The corn crop has not been damaged seriously as yet, but it is believed that the crop of wheat, oats, rye, barley and hay has been injured fifty per cent. in quality and quantity. The tobacco crop is greatly injured. The situation is extremely precarious, and it is believed that if the weather does not improve within the next ten days the yield will be reduced as low as in 1874, in which year the product was not more than twenty per cent. of an average crop. It is feared that the crop may be destroyed.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 30, 1875.

**Retirement of Legal Tenders.**

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the retirement of $1,016,472 legal tenders, that amount being eighty per cent. of the additional National bank notes issued last month. Until further orders the outstanding legal tenders will be $374,755,108.

**Revenue Receipts.**

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $268,306, and the customs receipts $408,944.

## SEASONABLE SPORTS.

**Base Ball.**

**Special to Pittsburgh Gazette.**

NEW CASTLE, July 30, 1875.

The Neshannocks defeated the Amateurs of Johnstown to-day. Score—twenty-five to one.

X. Y. Z.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Chicagos, 6; Atlantics, 3.

NASHVILLE, July 30.—St. Louis Reds, 14; Nashville Lucks, 6.

NEW HAVEN, July 30.—St. Louis Browns, 9; New Havens, 7.

**The Cleveland Club Races.**

CLEVELAND, July 30.—This was the last day of the Cleveland Club races. The day was grand, a cool, bracing air, and the attendance was immense, the largest by several thousand that ever assembled on our course. The sport was superb and very exciting, and very fine displays of speed, both running and trotting, were witnessed. Lewinski took the seventh heat and race for the unfinished 2:31 class carried over from yesterday. Time 2:26¾. The pools in this heat sold at 12 to 1 against the winner.

The next on the programme was the running race, two miles, purse $800, divided $480, $200 and $120. The starters were War Jig, Vicksburg, Queen of Diamonds and Gol Ricely. The horses were sent away with Ricely ten lengths back. The first mile was a beautiful race, Diamonds, Vicksburg and War Jig being bunched the entire distance, passing the wire with the honors even. At the first quarter of the second mile Diamonds dropped back, hopelessly beaten, War Jig and Vicksburg neck and neck. At the third quarter pole Ricely passed Diamonds and made a play for the leaders, but the pace was too hot, the two coming up the stretch locked together, and passed the wire with War Jig a throat latch to the fore. Time 3:34¾.

Summary—Running, two mile dash, $800 purse, $480 to the first, $200 to the second, and $120 to the third. Gol Ricely, 3; Queen of Diamonds, 4; War Jig, 1; Vicksburg, 2. Father Ryan, drawn. Time 3:34¾.

For the 2:27 class, purse $3,500, divided $2,100, $875 and $525, a field of eight started. Mollie Morris took the lead at the start and maintained it throughout, coming in easy four lengths ahead of Carrie, Mazomanie, the favorite, third. Time 2:23¾. Berthie's driver was thrown from his sulky at the first turn, and his mare ran four miles before she was headed, but without serious damage.

The second heat was a comparative easy one for Morris, the rest of the horses all indulging in jigs, Mazomanie, the favorite, going all to pieces, coming home last. Coming up the stretch, Eva made a play for the first place, was only a length behind, Brassfield third. Time 2:25½.

In the third heat Snow Ball was drawn. Much useless scoring was indulged in, but the horses finally got off together, but at the first turn Lulu went up and dropped back, the Girl taking the second place, the Maid leading five lengths at the half. These positions remained unchanged to the stretch, where Lulu passed the Girl and pushed the Maid hard to the wire, lacking only a length and a half. Time 2:29¼.

Summary—Goldsmith Maid 1, 1, 1; Lulu 3, 2, 2; American Girl 2, 3, 3.

First heat—First quarter, 33½; second quarter, 1:07½; third quarter, 1:42¾; mile, 2:18¾.

Second heat—First quarter, 34; second quarter, 1:08½; third quarter, 1:43½; mile, 2:19¾.

Third heat—First quarter, 33½; second quarter, 1:07½; third quarter, 1:43¾; mile, 2:19½.

The fast race was for the 2:34 class, purse $2,000, divided $1,000, $5'0, $300 and $200. Hall shot to the front at the first turn, and gradually increased his lead, coming under the wire on a slow jog, Frank second, Carlisle third, Nenea fourth, and Temple fifth. Time 2:26¼.

In the second heat Hall lead to the home stretch, where Nenea carried him to a break and came in two lengths ahead, Hall second, Carlisle third. Time 2:30½.

Nenea kept the second place in the third heat until passing the half, when Hall broke up and Nenea came in two lengths ahead, Carlisle again third. Time 2:28¾.

Owing to darkness, the race was postponed until half-past eight Saturday morning.

**Another Swimming Match.**

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—To-day arrangements were consummated for another swimming match between Johnson and Coyle from Chester to Gloucester, the same course as before. The contest will take place between the 18th and 24th of August, for a purse of $2,000. The conditions will be the same as in the previous match. Both men go into training to-morrow at Gloucester.

## THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., July 30, 1875.

**Local Observations.**

| Time. | Bar. | Ther. | Humidt. | Wind. | Weather |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 A. M. | 29.959 | 70 | 90 | S. W. | Fair. |
| 2 P. M. | 29.949 | 77 | 72 | S. | Fair. |
| 9 P. M. | 30.002 | 74 | 68 | N. W. | Clear. |

Mean Barometer, 29.978.
Mean Thermometer, 74.
Highest Thermometer, 86.
Lowest Thermometer, 66.
Rain Fall, .44.

L. A. WELSH,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, 1 A. M., July 31, 1875.

**Probabilities for To-Day.**

For the Eastern and Middle States, rising barometer, winds veering to northwest and northeast, cooler, clear or partly cloudy weather, and possibly followed by rain in the southern portion of the latter.

The Mississippi river continues slowly rising from St. Louis down.

**The Yellow Fever.**

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Dispatches from Fort Barrancas report two new cases of yellow fever, three yesterday and two deaths, a laundress and Mrs. Ingalls, wife of Lieutenant Ingalls. No new cases are reported from Fort Pickens. Dr. Stonberg, Post Surgeon at Barrancas, who is down with the fever, is doing well.

**Business Failures.**

MONTREAL, July 30.—Wm. Henderson, a lumber merchant, has made an assignment. Liabilities, $160,000; assets, $100,000.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.,—July 30.—The Arms & Bardwell Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of pocket books, &c., as Northampton, have failed. Liabilities $175,000 to $200,000.


**For Additional Telegrams See Fourth Page.**


## THE LATEST NEWS.

—Gen. George E. Pickett died at Norfolk, Va., on Friday night, after a brief illness.

—The jury in the Waddy-Thompson case, at Memphis, are still out, with little prospect of an adjournment.

—Alfred E. Mason has been appointed Internal Revenue Storekeeper for the Twenty-first District of Pennsylvania.

—The late cutting of passenger rates to the East from Kansas City, Mo., continues, and all the roads leading eastward are now engaged in the war.

—A dispatch from Eureka, Nev., reports a cave in the Eureka Consolidated mine at Ruby Hill. Five miners were killed. Two bodies have been recovered.

—A fire in the Bay Sugar Refinery in San Francisco, on Friday morning, damaged the building and contents to the amount of $40,000; covered by insurance.

—A fire on Wednesday at Charlottesville, Va., consumed a block of buildings owned by David Henkle and Daniel Oger, and occupied as stores, &c. The loss is heavy; insured.

—Several more persons accused of frauds before the United States District Court in St. Louis have entered into a personal recognizance or gave bond for their appearance from day to day.

—W. O. Avery, late Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, is in St. Louis to answer to the indictment found against him by the United States Grand Jury for furnishing information to the whisky ring.

—Dispatches from Greenville, Tenn., report ex-President Johnson stricken with paralysis on Wednesday evening. Feeling has been partially restored to his left side. He speaks intelligently, and hopes are entertained of his recovery.

—A Santa Barbara (Cal.) dispatch says Jack Cotton, indicted for the murder of Norton some weeks since, assisted by Norton's wife, with whom he then ran away, was found guilty of murder in the first degree. The punishment is imprisonment for life. Mrs. Norton's trial has commenced.

—On Friday afternoon, Thos. Donahue, proprietor of a boarding house in the lower part of Carondalet, near the

# DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

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T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING,
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KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

*OFFICIAL PAPER*
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1875.


## Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

### REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL.

BONDS at Frankfort 98⅛.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 24½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113⅜.

IF REPORTS are true, the Cubans have achieved at least one decided success over their enemies. They captured a convoy, having in charge arms, provisions, and $150,000 in gold. This is a success, in a small way, that means something.

WE had yesterday, again, a characteristic day—showery and murky. Pittsburgh seems to have a strange attraction for the rain god, and receives more of his favors than is customary. Here we have quantities of rain, at the East very little.

THE *Post* displays an angry feeling that we should ask it to prove its statements by quotations from our columns, and intimates that our views on finance are hardly worth its quoting. If this is true, how will we explain the many quotations it was formerly moved to make?

THE charges against Mr. Avery, late Chief Clerk in the Treasury, are very specific and positive. He is charged with having conspired with certain parties to defraud the Treasury of the United States, by aiding to prevent the collection of revenue. He claims that he can prove his innocence, and his friends will be sincerely gratified if he can.

THE statement of the Peoples' Savings Bank, this city, which appears in our advertising columns, is sufficiently remarkable to be worthy of particular notice. The assets, including bonds and mortgages, amount to nearly $1,000,000 and the cash on hand is over $100,000. This is, comparatively speaking, a young bank, but its prosperity is almost unprecedented. Mr. Von Bonnhorst, the Treasurer, has performed his duties with great skill and care.

THE line of defence to be pursued at the trial of Lee, for the Mountain Meadow massacre, has been developed. It is that the emigrants were really murdered by the Indians, who were badly treated by them, and resorted to the massacre to gratify their revenge. Lee is represented to have wept when he learned of the purpose to murder them, and to have done all he could to prevent it. Evidence will be offered to establish these points; but the testimony heretofore given shows that the emigrants were peaceable and quiet.

SENATOR CARPENTER has managed to seriously trouble the minds of certain persons by declaring that next year we must either re-elect President Grant, or have a Democrat elected on the theory of unlimited inflation. The New York *Post* thinks this is "a sore alternative." Yet a few weeks ago, when President Grant stated that he would not accept a Third Term, except under extreme circumstances, the New York press thought such a condition of things could not possibly arise. Still they need not become disconsolate, as it is barely possible that Senator Carpenter may not be a prophet nor the son of a prophet.

A SARATOGA correspondent of the New York *Herald* believes ex-Governor Bigler will be the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. He has been to Saratoga with Curtin and others, arranging matters. We do not particularly credit the plan, nor do we care particularly about it. The truth is, up to this time the Democracy are at sea, arranging, quarreling and harmonizing. If they were strongly confident of carrying the election, they might feel differently; but as it is, they are anxious all round. They do not know just what material to select, and they have so many candidates offering that they do not see their way clear without a row. We prefer that they shall fight this part of the battle in their own way; and after the nomination is made we may have a hand in what will follow.

THE Mormon authorities, it proves, have already seen that the trial of participants in the Mountain Meadow massacre will bring the question of guilt close to their doors, and already we have intimations of the line of defence they will pursue. Brigham Young claims that at the time of the massacre he was Governor of the Territory, holding his commission as such from the President of the United States. That, as Governor, he did nothing to embarrass or injure the emigrants, and that the evils that came upon them were occasioned by trouble with Indians. The design of this plea is to throw the shield of his official character about him, and thus escape blame. We sincerely trust, if the evidence clearly criminates him, he will yet be brought to defend himself as against that atrocious crime.

THE Philadelphia *Times* originated the idea of ridiculing Mr. Hoyt's address, in behalf of the Republican Executive Committee, and every Democratic paper in the State delightedly tries its hand at this work of ridicule. They never before were possessed of such a brilliant idea. They "point" out the many applications which one expression of the address may be supposed to have. Ridicule depends for its success on a kind of sarcastic humor pervading it. Here is a specimen of the best efforts of the *Post* in that direction: "He draws aside the curtain and points with pride to another group of statuary—to the three graces in finance—Addition, Division and Silence. These three cherubs account for the disappearance of a large slice of Pennsylvania's war claims. Poor Evans, the cat's-paw of bolder rascals, sleeps the sleep that knows no waking, and his secrets lie buried with him, while those who carried off the lion's share of the plunder walk up and down the soil of Pennsylvania, howling at the Democracy." This, of course, is a bit of sarcastic, semi-humorous, imaginative writing, meant to delicately convey the idea that Republicans are no better than Democrats. It is worth being "pointed" at. Imagine the beautiful picture. Three "graces" who "carried off the lion's share of plunder," walking "up and down the soil of Pennsylvania," while "poor Evans!" is dead, "and his secrets lie buried with him." And what are these enriched "graces" doing all this while? Why, to be sure, "howling at the Democracy!" What else should they be doing? Did they not suffer terribly when the Democracy, unaided and alone, and despite the bribes that were offered but which they were too virtuous to accept, pushed "poor Evans" to the penitentiary? Or are we mistaken?—and did those very graces prosecute this "poor Evans?" How beautiful is sarcasm!

REVERDY JOHNSON supplements Charles Reade, in arguing that an international copyright law should be enacted, whereby authors may be protected in the enjoyment of the fruits of their labor. That this claim is just, to a reasonable degree, is not to be denied; and yet, when this subject is brought up, its full discussion shows that there are two evenly balanced sides to the question. As soon as the ownership in the copyright of a book is made international, it is put in the same category as patents, whose protective rights are limited to a term of years. Copyrights, if made international, should be subject to the same rule. If a book is popular or meritorious, it will have done its work, or have properly remunerated the author, in a given term of years. Then let it be free. The reading public, too, has some rights. While the literary people should be properly paid, the reading public should have books furnished as cheaply as possible. Thus, if such a law as is proposed should be enacted, each copyright thus taken should be limited as to time.

### A LESSON.

The leading member of the house of Duncan, Sherman & Co. furnishes a statement to the effect that the New York & Montreal Railroad scheme was responsible for the failure of their house. His statement, however, shows that the firm was engaged in speculations far beyond the limits of prudence. They had advanced moneys on and were officers of, railroads in Mobile, and their assets were spread out in enterprises of a very questionable character. It is not the place of a great banking house to put the assets of other People in doubtful enterprises or wild-cat railroads. That they should do this argues a want of care and a reckless spirit of speculation, which is neither honest nor likely to succeed. The revelation Mr. Duncan makes amply shows why the house failed, but also reveals that it has not been worthy of confidence for years. If the proper lesson is learned from it, good may result. This lesson is, that the people should be careful about trusting any bankers without severe inquiry, not merely as to their financial standing, but their methods of doing business as well, and the line of securities they seek.

By his own showing, Mr. Duncan assumed the Presidency of the Mobile and Ohio railroad at a time when he knew it was not able to pay interest, and advanced it money. The honor was dearly paid for. This, and the other wild cat railroad between Montreal and New York absorbed his funds, and at last broke up his house, and destroyed his business fame. The transfer of property on Monday, while partially explained, is not so stated as to indicate any loss. On the contrary, it seems very likely that the members of the firm will not suffer from want. It is with regret we say these things. But, certainly, their methods of business—the class of securities dealt in, and the speculative tendencies of the house, as exhibited in the statements made—are not at all complimentary to the morals or management of the firm. We suppose, however, it will ever be thus. Men will succeed in achieving a name which will secure to them confidence,—all which is well. If well balanced, as the Rothschilds have been, they may succeed by strictly attending to legitimate business. But if they are swerved aside, in the hope of large gains from doubtful ventures, then it is well to be careful of investing in such places.

### ENGLISH LABOR MARKETS.

The closing of over two hundred cotton mills in England, and the disagreements between employers and workmen in other departments of industry, show that an industrial depression prevails there, of no small magnitude. We have not the *data* from which to determine the precise cause of the disagreement, but judge it to have been caused by an attempt of employers to reduce wages. This simply represents an effort to compete in the markets of the world. England has, for a time past, been very closely competed with by Continental manufacturers, and, in several instances, she has been undersold. Austria has been drawn into a free-trade commercial treaty, and the English manufacturers are pursuing their old policy of using every exertion to break down the manufacturers of that country, by underselling them in their home market. They have already pressed the Austrian manufacturers very closely, but in carrying forward their operations have evidently impaired their own capital, and so have called on their workmen to aid them through, by accepting lower wages. They thus seek to put the burthens of their enterprises on their workmen; but resistance has come, very unexpectedly, and many cotton mills have been closed.

The working classes of England, influenced by the instructions and example of their friends in this country, have thrown aside the dependent attitude maintained by them for so many years, and have organized protective unions. If in any country such a course is commendable, it is there. The poverty, sufferings, severe labor, and terrible oppression endured by the working classes in England, have long been the subject of remark, and occasionally of Parliamentary investigation. The cotton spinners are among these oppressed classes. It will be remembered that the outbreak of our civil war stopped, or reduced the supply of cotton, and the cotton mills were run on half time. So terrible was the distress that followed that contributions were made in all parts of the kingdom to save families from absolute starvation. The iron-workers are not so badly situated as are the cotton-workers. Indeed in some cities the iron-workers are well-organized, and obtain good returns for their labor; but the cotton-workers have received poor pay and have worked hard. The attempt, therefore, to reduce their wages seemed peculiarly hard, and it is not strange that they resisted.

This close out illustrates the condition of English manufacturing interests. Other countries have become able to compete closely, a fact which shows that the glory of English supremacy has passed, perhaps forever. And this gathering of capital and skill, whereby her manufactures are competed with, has been due to protective laws. The continental nations learned it, and generally established tariffs, for the protection of their manufactures. France keeps her protective laws in full force. Austria prospered so long as she did, but failed so soon as she abandoned that policy. But England is not so powerful to take advantage of her opportunities as she once was. She has all the capital she ever had, and her processes of manufacture have kept pace with new inventions. But an element now enters into the problem that did not half a century ago. Her laboring classes have the nerve to make certain demands as to pay.

Joseph Arch and others have done a great work within the past twenty-five years, in enlightening, organizing and aiding the working classes, in ascertaining and enforcing their rights. From the farm laborer, who, a quarter of a century since, was very like a brute, to the cotton spinner, who was almost equally oppressed and debased, there has been improvement and growth, until now they understand what is due them and enforce it. They have Unions, each particular trade having its special organization, and a bond of union exists between the several trades, thus compacting and harmonizing them. Thus they cannot be refused proper compensation for their labor without their consent, and as they are not willing to suffer and starve in order to swell the profits of the great manufacturers, the time has come when England cannot make the poverty and sufferings of her poor aid her to rule the markets of the world. We do not say that the day is near when the equilibrium of capital and conditions of labor will be such that free trade can be again made the policy of the Governments of the world, but we do know that we are nearer it than we ever were before. And this result has been partially attributable to the protective policy pursued by ours, and several continental nations, by which means labor has been benefited and the markets of the world equalized.

### PERSONAL.

BARRY SULLIVAN, the actor, has left England for America.

IT IS reported that the Grand Vizier of Turkey has been dismissed from office.

DR. LINDERMAN, Director of the United States Mint, has recently been visiting the mint, at Carson, Nev.

ALFRED E. MASON has been appointed Internal Revenue storekeeper for the Twenty-first district of Pennsylvania.

MR. JAMES PARTON has become a permanent resident of Newburyport, Mass., where he has the most elegant house in town.

THE fund to found a free bed in a Boston hospital, in memory of Dr. Susan Dimick, who was lost on the Schiller, amounts to $2,583.

THE Hon. J. Marshall Hagans, late member of Congress from West Virginia, is about to take Horace Greeley's advice and go West. He will connect himself with the bar of Chicago.

THE President has appointed Luther S. Trowbridge as Collector of Internal Revenue for the First district of Michigan; Jas. S. Moe, of Nebraska, Register of the Land Office at Helena, Montana; and Wm. R. Strawn Postmaster at Edinburg, Ind.

DR. LEONARD BACON, of Yale College, says that Beecher stands just where he did at the first denial of the charges brought against him by Tilton. "The attempt to prove him guilty having failed, the legal and common-sense presumption of his innocence remains unimpaired.

THE New York *World* says Henry Ward Beecher has decided to give up his usual course of Winter lectures, and will devote most of his spare time to the building up of the *Christian Union*, now writing for it every week a series of articles. When not occupied on the paper and free from church duties, he will spend his time in preaching the "Life of Christ."

IT is said that Lord Northbrook, the Viceroy of India, threatened to resign if the Prince of Wales was to have precedence of him during his visit to that country, as the Hindoos would not respect a Viceroy after seeing him act as a subordinate. The Prince had to yield, so now he will have to walk out to dinner at Lord Northbrook's coat-tail.

QUEEN VICTORIA scarcely will accept an invitation to our Centennial merry-making while she goes among her own subjects so little that the following story is told at her expense: At the Princess of Wales' garden party, the Queen accosted a distinguished officer and conversed with him. At last he remarked: "I am really very sorry, madame, for being so stupid. I am sure I have seen your face and remember it perfectly well, but I cannot remember your name."

EX-TREASURER SPINNER was always gracious in complying with requests for his autograph. An anecdote is told of him in connection with an application: On one occasion by mistake he sent it with this note to an applicant for office: "Sir—It gives me great pleasure to comply with your request. Truly yours, E. E. Spinner." The young man was surprised and flattered. He bought a new suit of clothes and duly and blandly presented himself at the Treasury Department. Spinner covered the young man all over with a shower of profane classics; but there was the letter, the General was a man of his word, and of course the young fellow got his position.

### ITEMS OF INTEREST.

FIFTY million dollars of precious metals have been mined in Nevada this year.

ONLY five houses have been erected in Salem, Mass., during the past eleven years.

THE population of Steuben county, N. Y., is now 74,548, an increase of 8,744 in five years.

IT is said that Donaldson, the aeronaut, received $20,000 a season for his balloon ascensions.

THE liabilities of the Messrs. Mason, of Philadelphia, are now reported to be $2,000,000.

TRAMPS in the Eastern States are refusing $3 a day to assist in haying, and will not work at any price.

VASSAR girls, with a view of combining amusement and economy, propose having a "washing match" at the commencement of the next term of college.

AT Brunswick, Me., on Thursday, a man named Miller beat his wife severely. The son interfered, when Miller discharged a gun loaded with buckshot, fatally wounding him.

ACCORDING to the recent census enumeration, the Shinnecock tribe of Indians, at Southampton, Suffolk county, L. I., numbers 184, inhabiting thirty houses and occupying a reservation of one thousand acres.

IT is reported that the Spanish Bank has refused to loan the Government another $2,000,000, in gold, giving as a reason the non-payment of previous loans, and especially the last loan of $2,000,000 in gold, only $500,000 of which has been returned to the bank.

A SERIOUS insult to the British flag was perpetrated by Spanish officials at Porto Rico. The English mail steamer Eldor, touching at the port, was brought to bay by a Spanish gunboat, and the Captain compelled to deliver up a passenger who was accused by them of having violated certain Spanish laws.

ELEGY on that noble Cincinnati jackass that whipped the lioness:

A lioness from Lybia's desert waste,
With rattling heels he boldly dared to paste,
She scratched him, and the scratches mortified.
In seventeen weeks the little jackass died.
Gone to meet Sergeant Bates.

A HAVANA letter says an immense convoy was captured by the rebels between Puerto Principe and Guaymaro, half of its escort being placed *hors du combat*, and near Remidios the Cubans drove a Spanish column back to their entrenchments, after capturing their baggage and military supplies. The Spanish loss in the forenoon engagement was 150 killed, including their commander, and $150,000 in gold.

A BOY of five years was "playing railroad" with his sister of two and a half. Drawing her upon a footstool, he imagined himself both the engine and the conductor. After imitating the puffing noise of the steam, he stopped and called out "New York," and in a moment after "Paterson," and then "Philadelphia." His knowledge of towns was now exhausted, and at the next place he cried "Heaven." His little sister said eagerly, "Top, I des I'll det out here."

A NEW grove of colossal redwood has been discovered in California. One of them elipses all that have been discovered on the Pacific coast. Its circumference as high as a man can reach, standing and passing a tape-line around, is a few inches less than one hundred and fifty feet. This is beyond the measurement of any tree in the Calaveras Grove. The height is estimated at 160 feet, and a part of the top lying on the ground is over one hundred feet in length.

THE North of England iron trade was still disturbed at the latest dates by the wages question, and furnaces continued to go out of blast. Production decreased 15,000 in June as compared with May, makers' stocks nevertheless increasing 10,000 tons. In South Wales, advices of the 10th instant says: "Some important reductions in quotations have been announced by leading makers, but they do not seem to have the desired effect. Very few orders are offered, and the worst apprehensions are entertained for the remainder of the year. It is not in one district only but in every iron-making centre complaints are heard of the great depression that exists.

### SUMMER RESORT GOSSIP.

BISHOP SIMPSON'S family and Mrs. John Kendrick are at the Cliff Cottages.

CAPE MAY is said to be duller this season than any other within the recollection of the oldest habitues.

CHARLES BONAPAATE, brother of Colonel Jerome Bonaparte, will be at Hartmann's, Newport, in August.

IT is stated that visitors at Narragansett, R. I., instead of taking a yawl and going a-fishing, take instead a yawn on the piazza and go to sleep.

AT Newport there are 196 cottages and villas owned by summer residents, 79 rented for the season of 1875, and there are 54 families at boarding houses, &c.

A WATERING PLACE correspondent wrote that there was only one "duke" at a certain summer resort. The printer made it only one "dupe." More dupes than dukes, no doubt.

IT is stated that the White Sulphur Springs Hotel in Virginia is doomed. The hotel property cost $1,200,000, and has been a losing concern since the war. After the centennial year it will be pulled down and the site sold for villas, &c., a new hotel, upon a more economical plan, being erected for the accommodation of guests.

THE Boston *Traveller* says "the drawbacks on Mount Desert, credited with by far the grandest scenery of any of our famous coast resorts, are the crowd, the bad table, the distance from our large cities and occasional outbreaks of typhoid fever." Can't you throw in a few cases of smallpox, chills and fever, mosquitos, &c., to make it more interesting?

### PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

**Commencement Week at the College—Pittsburghers Interested—The Trial of Agricultural Machines—The Literary Performances—Military Parade—The Financial Prospects of the Institution.**

*Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

STATE COLLEGE, July 28, 1875.

Our party left the City of Smoke yesterday on the 12:50 train, and, after a very pleasant trip, in which we took in the fine mountain scenery, we arrived at Bellefonte at 8:20 P. M., and soon found ourselves at home at the Bush House. This morning we were awakened by the rain pattering on the roofs, but by eight o'clock the rain was over and we were on our way to this point, carried along by a spanking team at the rate of six miles per hour. The route lies through the Nittany Valley, which is good farming land, of limestone formation, on which the growing crops look fine, and, judging from the stubble, the wheat crop has been good. We also observed that many of the orchards contained a considerable amount of fruit. We arrived here after two hours' ride, and found a large crowd assembled to witness and hear the performances of the day.

I learned that President Calder had delivered the Baccalaureate sermon on last Sabbath. Examination of classes was conducted on Monday and yesterday, and also a trial of mowers yesterday on the College farm. To-day the examination of classes was concluded. At 10 A. M. the Trustees held their annual meeting, at which we notice our old and philanthropic friend, James Kelly, Esq., of Wilkinsburg, who has always taken a lively interest in the welfare of this institution. At one o'clock, P. M. was held the annual election for Trustees. The Board of Trustees consist of four *ex-officio* members and nine elected by delegates representing the State and County Agricultural Societies.

The Allegheny County Society was represented to-day by Finley Torrens, Esq., of Torren's station, George Y. McKee, of Oakdale, and George Spalding, of your city. There were three Trustees to elect at this time, and the successful candidates were Judge Orvis, of Bellefonte, Congressman Taylor, of Indiana county, and J. Lacy Darlington, Esq., of Chester county. During the meeting speeches were made by President Calder, General Beaver, of this county, Hon. A. W. Taylor, Trustee, from Indiana county, and J. C. Turner, Trustee, from Chester county. Dr. Calder spoke of the advantages, the prospects and the success of the Institution for the last few years, and spoke highly of the studious and moral character of the students now in attendance. General Beaver spoke more particularly relative to the financial condition of the College, and said he was happy to be able to state that it was in a satisfactory condition,—that they had been burdened with debt, and were yet to a considerable amount, but by rigid economy and careful management they had for the last few years been able to reduce the sum annually, and had in the last year reduced it about ten thousand dollars.

Mr. Turner studied the condition of the Eastern experimental farm, and unhesitatingly pronounced it a success. He said that if the money which had been expended on it had been spent by the farmers of their county alone, it would have been a paying investment to them; that their agriculturists took great interest in the experiments conducted thereon, and profited largely thereby. Hon. Taylor did not speak in such glowing terms of the Western farm, as it had been involved in debt and so it had been impossible to bring the farm into the best possible condition; but, as it was now happily freed from this burden, its future was quite hopeful. The trial of reapers on the College farm came off this afternoon, at which there were at least five hundred spectators, most of whom were practical farmers from the surrounding country, who evidently came for the purpose of carefully scrutinizing the merits of the respective machines engaged in the contest. There were some eight entries. The committees on both mowers and reapers expect to make their report to-morrow, which I will forward as soon as received.

At five o'clock in the evening the Military Cadets gave a dress parade, which was pronounced by the knowing ones as highly creditable. Their uniform is the regulation grey, the same as worn by the West Point cadets. Their arms are Springfield rifles. This part of the programme I also witnessed by a large audience, a goodly portion of which was composed of the feminine beauty of the vicinity.

At 7:30 P. M. a large crowd assembled to witness the Junior contest for the Kane prize. The College chapel is arranged to seat six hundred, and besides being densely packed before the hour of beginning, many were unable to gain access to the hall. After the opening exercises, consisting of prayer and some choice selections of music by the college choir, Mr. Jas. Stull, of Hertrichtsville, Allegheny county, Pa., delivered the first oration in a very creditable manner. This oration was followed by those of six other members of the Junior class. These exercises were, without exception, of a very interesting character, and were evidently very highly appreciated by the audience. Hon. F. Jordon, D. H. Hastings, Esq., and J. D. Woodward, Esq., were appointed as Judges of the evening. After the last oration was delivered there was a great deal of interest manifested by the audience concerning the decision of the judges, who, after a short consultation, awarded the prize to Mr. Ellis L. Orvis, of Bellefonte, Pa. Each of the performances was highly creditable, both to the institution and to the gentleman who delivered it, and, as the judges took occasion to remark, it was a delicate duty for them to determine who was the successful competitor. The prize, given by Hon. D. Kane, of Fayette county, consisted of five volumes of Macauley's "History of England," to be awarded to the member of the Junior class who should compose and deliver the best English oration.

To-morrow is to be THE day of the week. Commencement at ten o'clock. Annual meeting of Alumni at two o'clock. Trial of plows at three o'clock, and last, but not least, in the expectation of many, is the President's levee at eight o'clock P. M. of all, of which more anon. Yours, &c.,

STRAY.

### ERIE, PA.

**United States District Court—Discharge of the Jurors—Picnic—Personals—A Sleep Disturber.**

*Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

ERIE, PA., July 28, 1875.

In the case of the United States against John Pfeiffer, the prisoner plead guilty, and his counsel, George A. Allen, Esq., said a few words in his behalf. The store of R. Potter & Son, of West Springfield, was broken into, the safe was blown open and the building was burned in consequence of the explosion. Pfeiffer was in company with another man, named Barry, who was more skilled in burglary. Barry escaped, but Pfeiffer was caught. He was sentenced to pay a fine of five hundred dollars, the costs of prosecution, and to be imprisoned in the Western Penitentiary for three years.

U. S. vs. Thomas Burns. This was the case in which a mail bag was stolen from the Union Depot, in last February. It appeared from the evidence that Burns had taken the bag, which contained only papers and circulars, went through it, and finding no money, returned it and remarked that he had taken the wrong bag. He acknowledged stealing the bag, and said if it had contained money they would not have caught him. He remarked that the world owed him a living, and he seemed to labor under the impression that because he got no money he would not be arrested. He was found guilty and will now have time to reflect upon his mistake. The world will also have an opportunity to pay him off.

The Perley case next came up, in which S. Todd Perley, a claim agent, of this city, was charged with withholding back pay, and attempting to suppress testimony. Hon. S. P. Johnson and Mr. F. F. Marshall appeared for the defense, and Hon. David Reed for the United States. It was alleged, on the part of the United States, that Perley had withheld $57.29, back pay, which was due to Mrs. Mary A. McDonald, whose son had been killed at Fredericksburg, and that after the suit was commenced, he endeavored to suborn the principal witness, and had, by threats and bribes, endeavored to keep her from appearing. Mrs. McDonald is an old lady, but quite full of patriotic fire. Some of her expressions electrified the spectators in the court-room, and they seemed ready, on one or two occasions, to burst into applause. In relating her story, she said that Mr. Perley had told her, at one time, that she could not get a bounty, because her son was a drafted man. She replied: "I beg your pardon, Mr. Perley; but I never raised a coward. I had three sons, and they all volunteered." The jury in this case have not yet rendered a verdict.

The jurors not engaged in the Perley case were discharged to-day, and immediately thereafter Marshal Hall became the center of attraction. The jurors who had been dragged from their happy homes and cheerful firesides, and mustered into the service of Uncle Sam, were indeed glad when the discharge was announced. Their faces shone with delight and joy welled up in their hearts. They walked nimbly; they leaped gladly, and seemed read to break forth and sing "Home, Sweet Home," or "Sallie Come Up." Your correspondent's line of march is not yet clearly defined. He may strike for the roaring Falls or break into Canada.

A drive to the Greeley farm, and an "interview" with the brother of the great philosopher was contemplated by a small party, consisting of one juror. But the project was abandoned when the party learned that the Greeley farm and Horace's old home was thirty miles from the city.

There was another picnic to-day. Indeed, the people of Erie seem to make their living by going to picnics. And when they are not going to picnics they seem to be sailing on "Lake Erie's wide expanse." The people here seem to be very wealthy and well adapted to riding in handsome carriages.

Marshal John Hall has, by his uniform courtesy and kindness, proved himself the true type of a perfect gentleman.

For many courtesies received while here, we are indebted to Mr. "Doc" S. Crawford, assistant editor of the *Erie Zuschauer*. He is a talented and graceful writer as well as a pleasant conversationalist, and he gains friends wherever he goes.

We have a boiler maker in the neighborhood of the hotel where we board, and we have become impressed with the belief that he is insane and ought to be attended to. Every night about ten o'clock, just as we lay ourselves down to sleep, that heathenish boiler maker commences to hammer, and continues to hammer until morning, with great vim and alacrity. Then, when "daylight doth appear," he ceases to hammer, and no doubt goes to bed so that he can hammer with redoubled fury on the coming night. We confess we do not understand the boiler making business, but we were always under the impression that boilers could be made in the day time. We think so yet, and we are convinced that this man wants to get himself thrashed. We would make complaint to the authorities of the city, but we have some doubts as to whether it would be of any avail, as things run sort of gingerly here. Boilers, as a general thing, do not explode until steam gets into them, and we have no desire to see a boiler go to destruction, but we would be glad if one of that man's boilers would burst some night and blow him to Halifax. We think he could be spared. O. PRIDDLE STYX.


## Pittsburgh Bank for Savings.

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1863.

Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,351.56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from MAY 1st to NOVEMBER 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from NOVEMBER 1st to MAY 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### Park Hair Dressing Saloon

Hair Dressing, Hair Cutting, Shaving and Shampooing, in the latest style. Also, Cupping and Leeching, at

JNO. S. WILLIAMSON'S,
No. 190 Federal street, Allegheny City.

### ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT?

USE

### AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT.

Put up in cans of all sizes and color, ready to dip the brush in and use. Any one can be his own painter or make a business by using it. It is the cheapest and best. Try a sample can. Sold at

**No. 63 Wood Street,**
ONIONS, BALDWIN & CO.,
PITTSBURGH.

### WM. T. DUNN & CO.,

Sewer Builders and Manufacturers of

### Drain and Sewer Cement Pipe

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hydraulic Cement, Patent Chimney Pipes, Cellar Floors, &c., cemented. All orders promptly attended to and work guaranteed.

OFFICE AND WORKS,
240 REBECCA STREET, ALLEGHENY

### JAMES LITTELL,

Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 287 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.


### NOTICE.

The sale of the "Cherokee Strip Lands," in Kansas, advertised to be sold under sealed bids by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in accordance with the provisions of Act of Congress, May 11, 1872, has, by direction of the Secretary of the Interior, been suspended for the present on account of the financial depression in that section resulting from the ravages of the grasshoppers.

Further notice will be given of the date when proposals for the lands will again be received.

S. S. BURDETT,
Commissioner G. L. O.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10, 1875.

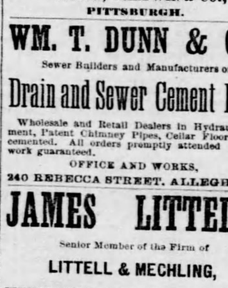
### NOTICE.

### The Improvement of Butler St.

from Forty-ninth street to the east end of the bridge, near McMahon's refinery, having been completed, the Assessment Plan will be on exhibition in the office of Esquire Leonhaeuser, Butler street, near Fiftieth street, JULY 26, 1875, and will remain there for the correction of errors until the 21st day of August. The first installment of the assessment will be due and payable at the Office of the City Treasurer, October 1, 1875.

A. LYONS,
JOSEPH ERNY,
GEORGE BENDEL,
WILLIAM SMITH,
RICHARD E. BREED,
Commissioners.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1875. 8dtt

THE PATENT SPRING OSCILLATOR.

### JAS. LOUGHRIDGE,

Patentee and Sole Manufacturer,
NO. 171 SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

TEE NEWEST MUSIC BOOKS AND THE BEST!

**Song Monarch.** The BEST book for which it is specially designed, and filled with cheerful gives and songs for practice, by H. R. Palmer, assisted by L. O. Emerson. Price 75 cts.

**Chorus Choir.** The NEWEST book of Choruses, Anthems, Motets, etc., for Choirs and Societies. Highly recommended. Compiled by Dr. Eben. Tourjee. $18 per dozen.

The following three books are in press, and nearly ready. Wait for them!

**High School Choir.** The best new book for High Schools, successor to that universal favorite, the "Hour of Singing," which it resembles in general arrangement, and is by the same authors, L. O. Emerson and W. S. Tilden. Price $1.

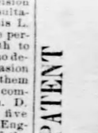
**The Shining River.** A NEW Sabbath School Song Book of startling beauty. Price 35 cts.

**Living Waters.** Choice devotional music, hymns and tunes. For Prayer Meetings, &c. Price 30 cents.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston,
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.,
711 Broadway, New York.

### VERDICT

In Favor of Howe's Standard Scales.



We, the undersigned, comprising *all the wholesale Butchers* of Chicago, are using the IMPROVED HOWE STANDARD SCALES, and after testing Fairbanks' and other Scales, do find that the improvements in the HOWE Scale render it the best.

We use a Scale *severely*, and find the HOWE to be *the strongest*.

We weigh out each day over *thirty thousand dollars worth of meat*, to the retail markets, in various quantities, and require our *large scales to weigh exactly as represented*.

This merit we have *found* is alone possessed by the IMPROVED HOWE and is maintained after the most severe and longest tests, being attributable to the patent chilled iron balls between the platform and knife edges, on which all friction is received, thus preserving the fine edge of the pivots on which the correct and delicate action of a scale depends.

We also find the IMPROVED HOWE SCALES *the most economical*, not needing the frequent repairs that Fairbanks' and other scales do.

| | |
|---|---|
| DAWSON & MILLER, | PEAVEY & ANDERSON, |
| JOEL ELLIS, | ARMOUR & THOMPSON, |
| BAYNES BROS., | WALL & JAGGER, |
| DENNIS O'CONNOR, | A. SWEENEY & SONS, |
| P. & E. CASEY, | SCHMITZ & BAUER, |
| PH. DYCKMAN, | G. RIEBLING, |
| WILLIAM MOORE, | M. R. LEYDEN, |
| O'MALLEY BROS., | O. G. SMITH. |

### ONIONS, BALDWIN & CO.

63 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa,
1213 Main street, Wheeling, W. Va.


### OFFICIAL---PITTSBURGH.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, July 22, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessment for grading, paving and curbing 40th street from Penn avenue to Liberty avenue and Yard alley, Boardwalk from Brownsville turnpike to Pius street, are now ready for examination and correction, and will remain at this office for ten (10) days when it will be returned to the City Treasurer for collection.

H. DEMMLER, City Engineer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on the opening of Main street, from Penn avenue to Liberty avenue, are now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within thirty days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, cost and fees.

THOS. S. BIGELOW,
City Attorney.

PITTSBURGH, July 9, 1875.

OFFICE OF THE CITY ATTORNEY,
PITTSBURGH, July 16, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on the opening and grading of the following streets and alleys, are now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within thirty days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, cost and fees.

Opening of 34th street from Sarah street to Jane street.

Opening of Clay alley, from Wylie avenue to Webster avenue.

Grading of Butler street from 49th street to bridge near McMahon's Refinery.

Grading of Shady Lane from Penn avenue to 5th avenue.

Grading of 42d street from Butler street to Penn avenue.

THOS. S. BIGELOW,
City Attorney.


## DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
FRIDAY, JULY 30,
AT

### WM. SEMPLE'S

FOR SUMMER

Previous to the opening of our FALL STOCK, we are offering at remarkably Low Prices,

SUMMER DRESS GOODS!
AND
FINE SUMMER SILKS.

It is with pleasure we invite attention to a few of the many good bargains to be found on our counters.

AT 15 CENTS,
YARD WIDE LINEN SUITINGS.

AT 12½ CENTS,
JAPANESE SILKS—Just half price.

AT 12½ CENTS,
Choice Colors in SUMMER GRASS CLOTHS.

AT 12½ CENTS,
A choice variety of Dress Goods for the season, worth fully 25 cents.

AT 15 CENTS,
GRAY MIXED MOHAIRS, well worth 37½ cents.

AT 25 CENTS,
New Designs in PLAID GRENADINES.

AT 25 CENTS,
A Fine Selection of NEW SUMMER GOODS.

ALSO,
Extra Good Bargains in all kinds of Desirable Goods, Grenadines and Hernanis, Dress Linens, &c., &c.

## FINANCIAL.

**SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,**

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

**ROBINSON BROTHERS**

NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

**BANKERS.**

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Special attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO 25,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

**DAILY GAZETTE.**


## FINANCIAL.

**Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.**

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, July 31, 1875.

A moderate day at the banks, and no special features, embraces the bank news of yesterday. The failure of George Crawford & Co. was reported yesterday, with $50,000 liabilities, and assets which nominally reach the same sum. Some of these liabilities will fall on the banks, but we presume they are properly secured. The continuance of wet, muddy weather throughout the West is making the impression that even if we should have a fair yield of grain as regards quantity, the quality of the new crop of any sort of grain is not likely to be so good as that of the old crops now on hand, and that this feature will soon make an important difference in the prices of the two.

Rates of interest in New York are hardening, as will be seen by the usual telegraphic quotations for call loans in the stock market. We note also that the New York *Commercial Advertiser* of Monday says that one of the "large banks" of that city had to refuse some prime paper on Saturday, offered outside their regular dealers, and this sign, and others like it, may be considered the legitimate incidents of an improved business last week in that department of trade.

There is denying that the whole aspect of commercial affairs in Great Britain is bad; but as far as the banks are concerned, no one need give himself any uneasiness. The great English banks have all realized the true situation for more than a month past, and have been preparing for anything that might happen. The circumstance which has probably done the most to create a feeling of great distrust in England is the alleged discovery that fraudulent bills of the house of William and Alexander Collie were afloat to the extent of $7,500,000 or $8,000,000 and the report that the London and Westminister Bank holds $2,500,000 of them. Now, even if this should prove to be true, it need make no uneasiness in regard to the stability of any of the great London banks. The paid up capital and surplus of the London and Westminister Bank is, we believe, $15,000,000 (deposits over $200,000,000); and of the Union Bank of London, the paid up capital and surplus is, we believe, about $7,500,000. These great banks are not managed by one or two persons, but by Boards of Directors who meet weekly and examine their affairs, and it would be impossible to cover up any great loss without the collusion of so many persons that any such attempt would certainly fail. The publicity given to all the affairs of these banks is, in fact, the element which sustains confidence in them. For instance, it is known that since the beginning of May the Bank of England has been steadily increasing its stock of bullion, and that it holds £7,200,000 more now than it did then. In this connection the present unusual strength of the Bank of England may be of interest as showing its ability to sustain any of the other London banks.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gold | 112⅝ | 5-20's 1867 | 120⅝ |
| U.S.6's, 1881, coup. | 120½ | " 1868—coupons | 120 |
| U.S.5's 1867 | | 10-40's | 118¼ |
| " 1881 | 117¾ | Currency 6's | 122 |
| " 1885 | 119½ | New 5 per cents | 111¼ |
| " 1865 new | 118½ | 10-40's—coupons | 116⅜ |
| | RAILWAY. | | |
| N. Y. Cen. | 104 | Ohio & Mississippi. | 21⅜ |
| Erie | 15 | Union Pacific | 78¼ |
| Reading | 97½ | Toledo & Wabash | 20½ |
| C. C. & I. C. | 18 | Harlem | 134½ |
| St. Paul | 36¾ | Adams Express | 100 |
| Do. Pref. | 72½ | American Express | 57 |
| Michigan Southern | 62⅜ | U. S. Express | 42½ |
| Do. Central | 64 | W., Fargo & Co. Ex. | 93 |
| North Western Com. | 34¾ | Quicksilver | 14½ |
| Do. Pref. | 55¾ | Fort Wayne | 97⅞ |
| Rock Island | 105½ | Hannibal & St. Jos. | 24¾ |
| Chova. & Pitts. | 91½ | Panama | 135 |
| Pacific Mail | 40⅜ | Iron Mountain | 15 |
| Western Union Tel. | 93⅜ | | |

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| P., R. & R. (S) | 34¾ | Cen. Trans(B) | 45 |
| Penna (S) | 57¾ | Minehill | 49 |
| U. Cos. of N. J. (S) | 130 | A., V. R. R. 7-30. (A) | 92⅜ |
| Gil Creek (B) | 9⅜ | P. C. & St. L. 7's (S) | 78½ |
| Lehigh Valley (S) | 61⅞ | | |

NEW YORK, July 30, 1875.

Gold advanced from 112⅜ to 113¼, and closed at 112¾. The borrowing rates were 1, 2 and 1-64. Loans were also made flat. Governments are firm. Railroad bonds are strong and in active demand. State securities are quiet. The stock market was active and buoyant, with a general advance in prices. Pacific Mail was one of the active features in afternoon dealings, and rose to 40⅞ on a cable telegram from Australia announcing the fact that the Australian Parliament had ratified the contract with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for a monthly service for eight years at $500,000 per annum. Western Union was also active, and ranged between 93½ and 94¼, closing at 93¾. Northwest advanced to 42½ for common and 55½ for preferred, closing at 42½ and 55¼ respectively. The earnings of this road for the last sixty days reported show an increase of $103,000, which probably had something to do with the rise. Lake Shore rose from 61¼ to 62¾, and closed at 62½. St. Paul advanced 36⅞ for common and 55⅝ for preferred. Rock Island rose to 105½. Union Pacific to 78¾. Harlem to 134½. New Jersey Central to 110¼. Panama to 135, and New York Central to 104⅜. The last named closed at 104. Missouri Pacific advanced from 48¾ to 49. The general market closed strong, and in many cases at the highest point of the day.

The *Commercial* says there is an apprehension felt that some of the unaccepted bills of Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s on the Union Bank of London or the Barings will complicate the settlement of the estate, if they do not bring London parties into trouble. The amount involved as drawn against special money lodged either in the bank or with the Barings by third parties, said for their use and account to be drawn for from New York by Duncan, Sherman & Co., is stated at about $425,000. The question will arise whether London bankers can transfer these funds to the general account of the New York house and refuse bills drawn as for a special account.

The *Tribune* says editorially: "Sensational reports about the pending absorption of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company by the Western Union gave fresh excitement yesterday to Wall street. Mr. Jay Gould was credited with this latest combination. That restless speculator does not deny that such a plan is contemplated, but says that the details of an adjustment have not yet been reached."

The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 174,000 shares, of which 42,000 were Pacific Mail, 52,000 Western Union, 18,000 Northwest, 3,600 St. Paul, 3,400 Erie, 36,000 Lake Shore, and 5,000 Ohio.

*Governments.*—U. S. Coupons 1881, 120¾; do '64, 115½; do '65, 119½; do '65, new, 118½; do '67, 120¾; do '68, 120; 10-40s, 116½; do coupons 116¾; new 5s, 114¾; Currency 6s, 122.

*State Bonds.*—Tennessee, old, 51; do new, 49½; Virginia, new, 36; do old 36; Missouri 6s, 101.

*Stocks.*—Western Union Telegraph Company, 93¾; Pacific Mail, 40⅜; Adams Express, 100; Fargo Express, 82; American Express, 57; United States Express, 43½; New York Central, 104; Erie, 15; do preferred, 28; Harlem, 133½; do preferred, 135; Michigan Central, 64; Union Pacific, 78¾; Illinois Central, 97½; Pittsburgh, 91; Northwestern common, 42½; do preferred, 55¾; New Jersey Central, 109; Rock Island, 105¼; St. Paul, 36⅞; do preferred, 55¾; Wabash, 5½; do preferred, 20; Fort Wayne, 97½; Chicago and Alton, 104½; do preferred, 108½; Ohio and Mississippi, 21¾; Indiana Central, 4½; Burlington and Quincy, 144; Hannibal and St. Joe, 24½; Delaware and Lackawanna, 102½; Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, 20; Central Pacific, 100½; Union, 100¼.

LONDON, July 30.—Consols: 94 11-16; 5-20's '65 107⅞; do 67 108⅛; 10-40s 105¼; new 5s 104⅜; New York Central 92; Erie 13⅜; do preferred 26.

PARIS, July 30.—Rentes 66f. 17½c.

FRANKFORT, July 30.—U. S. 5-20s '62 98¼.

### Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 30.—Cotton firm at 14½c. Flour quiet at $5,50@6. Wheat unchanged. Corn firm; mixed 80@82c. Oats firm and unchanged. Lard quiet, tierce 14½@14¾c; kegs 15@15¼c. Bacon quiet and unchanged.

## COMMERCIAL

**Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.**

**DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.**

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, July 30, 1875.

Discussing the business situation the New York *Shipping List* observes that "working under the influence of powerful stimulants for a long series of years, it is difficult to conjecture how long a rest will be required for the restoration of the business of the country to its normal condition. Much will of course, depend upon causes which cannot now be foreseen, such as the crops at home and abroad; the demand from abroad for the products of the soil, the mines, the forest and the workshop; the adoption of a more frugal mode of living among the middle and higher classes, and the return to habits of greater industry, integrity and general thrift among all classes of the people, to the end that a robust confidence, which is indispensable to a high degree of prosperity, may be restored. One thing is tolerably certain, and that is, that the era of enormous profits, and the accumulation of speedy fortunes has passed away, but that can hardly be regarded as a matter of regret, since times which admit of such things are not healthful to the masses. There will, of course, always be instances of individuals acquiring vast wealth by the exercise of superior judgment, sagacity, skill and enterprise, but it is far better for the whole people when intelligence, industry and enterprise are so diffused as to cause wealth also to be diffused as far as possible in moderate accumulations.

APPLES—In consequence of the delay of the trains on the Connellsville road, the receipts have been light during the past day or two, and with a diminished supply, the market was firmer; quotable $3a5 per bbl, according to quality.

BERRIES—In light supply, and, owing to the continued rains, in poor condition. Whortle Berries, 14a15c per quart. Blackberries, 16a18.

BUTTER—Continues in light supply, especially prime stock, for which there is considerable inquiry, and prices are firm, but unchanged; prime to choice solid packed, 20 a23. Low grade Butter continues dull.

CHEESE—There is a continued steady demand, and we can report jobbing sales at 11a11½. Sinclair's New York dispatch, of yesterday, reported that market firm.

EGGS—The market continues dull, with the supply accumulating, and holders generally more anxious to realize, but prices are not quotably lower; 16a18.

FLOUR—The general tone of the market is firm, but trade is only fair, and prices remain unchanged. Quotations in a jobbing way, may be given as follows. Spring wheat, fours, $6,50a7,00, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; winters, $6,50a6,75 for red, and $7,00a7,25 for amber and white Rye Flour, $6.

GRAIN—The market for Wheat continues unsettled, and while yesterday's (Thursday's) dispatches, both from Chicago and New York, reported those markets weak and lower, the continued unfavorable weather for harvesting is calculated to cause a feeling of distrust in regard to the future. Our dispatches from various points report the crop as having been badly damaged by the protracted rains, and the general outlook at the present writing warrants the prediction that prices are not likely to rule much lower. The Oat market continues quiet and unchanged; 56a57 for mixed, and 58a59 for white—sale of one car white, sacked, at 58¾. Corn is in very light supply, but there is not much demand for it; sale of one car Ear, prime yellow, at 77. Shelled quoted at 78a80. Rye is in light supply; quoted at $1,12a1,15.

GROCERIES—The grocery markets present no really new or important features, to which reference has not previously been made. Coffees continue very firm, while Sugars, on the other hand, are reported easier; refined goods, however, are in very limited supply, and no immediate decline expected. Molasses and Syrups continue very dull.

SUGARS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Crushed | 12 | Standard B | 10⅜ |
| Granulated | 11⅞ | Ex C Standard | 10⅜ |
| Powdered | 12 | Refined Cubes | 9¾@10¾ |
| Standard A | 11 | Porto Rico | 8¾@ 9¾ |
| N. O. Sugar | 8¾@ 9¾ | Refined Yellows | 8¾@10 |

COFFEES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rio Good | 21 | Roasted loose | 27¾ |
| Rio Prime | 24 | R. Java, bbls | 40 |
| Rio Fancy | 25 | R. Java, loose | 38½ |
| R. Rio, bbls | 28 | | |

RICE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rangoon, per lb | 7¼@8 | Patna, per lb | 7¾@8 |
| Carolina, per lb | 8¾@9 | | |

MOLASSES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Porto Rico | 50@55 | New Orleans | 75@80 |
| Demarara | 50@55 | | |

HAY—The market for Baled is steady, in view of light receipts, but the demand is by no means active, and prices remain as last quoted, $18a21 per ton, as to quality.

POTATOES—In fair supply; market easy but unchanged; $2a2,25 per bbl.—most of the sales at the inside quotation.

PROVISIONS—With the exception of Mess Pork, the market is dull and Sugar-Cured Meats still manifest an upward tendency, especially Breakfast Bacon and Hams. Lard has, also, been holding its own for some time past.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hams—Extra S. C. | | Lard-Prime Leaf in tierces | 14½ |
| " " | 14 | Do., half barrels | 14¾ |
| Shoulders, Ex S. C. | 11¼ | Lard-Ref. for summer use in tierces | 14¾ |
| B'fast Bacon, S. C. | 15 | Do., " " bbls | 15 |
| Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured | 15¼ | Do., bbls | 15½ |
| Beef Tongues Sugar Cured | 15½ | Do., 5 lb packages | 17 |
| Mess Pork, per bbl | $22.00 | Do., 10 lb do | 17½ |
| Miner's Lard Oil | | Do., 20 lb do | 17¾ |
| Lard Oil | | Do., 3 lb pails | 18¼ |
| Family Pork, 24 pieces in bbl, 200 lbs | $21.50 | Do., 5 lb do | 18 |
| Short Mess Pork, 43 pieces in bbl, 200 lbs | none | Do., 10 lb do | 17¾ |
| | | Carbon Oil | |
| | | Cheese | 12 |

POULTRY—Live Chickens, 45a55 cents per pair.

RAGS—Good mixed, 2½a3.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed, $2,90a3.

TALLOW—Country, 7½a8; city, 8½a8¾.

### PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, July 30, 1875.

The general position of the market for this important staple article has not varied much for a couple of days past, and while business is far from being satisfactory, there is a more hopeful feeling, which may be attributed in part to the improved character of the foreign advices. Crude, for immediate shipment, was quoted at $1,15a1,17 1-2; Conduit certificates opened at 98, but late in the day 87 1-2 was reported as the best bid. Refined, 11a11½ delivered in Philadelphia and Baltimore, equal to about 9c on cars here.

Oil Barrels unchanged; countries, $1,15a1,20; city make, $1,28a1,35, according to quality and size.

FREIGHT CHARGES ON PETROLEUM.

A meeting was held on Saturday last between the agents of the Erie, Pennsylvania, N. Y. Central and Baltimore and Ohio R. R. companies, with a view of fixing the rates of charges on petroleum and dividing the business of its carriage. A similar meeting was held at Long Branch a few days since, and adjourned till this conference. After full and free discussion, a determination was shown that prevented the fulfilment of the objects of the meeting, but it is evident that considerable progress has been made. It was shown that the Erie railroad, with its great facilities for handling petroleum, is crowded beyond its carrying capacity, and is handling and shipping oil carried to New York by other roads.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

| Shipper. | Consignee. | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|
| J. Bushnell | Standard O W | 2,479 |
| J. Bushnell | National O W | 1,629 |
| J. Bushnell | Lally & W | 483 |
| N. W. Stevenson | Peerless O W | 483 |
| N. W. Stevenson | Liberty O W | 480 |
| N. W. Stevenson | Radiant O W | 480 |
| O. J. Greer | Sunbeam O W | 315 |
| J. Greer | Bly O W | 236 |
| Geo. M. Robinson | Central O W | 149 |
| Total | | 6,711 |

SHIPMENTS OF OIL EAST VIA. A. V. R. R.

| Shipper. | Consignee. | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|
| Aladdin Oil Co | J. B. Thiford & Co. | 500 |
| McKee & Son | McKee & Son | 500 |
| W. P. Logan | J. P. Logan | 259 |
| Wormsey M & Co. | Central Ref. Co. | 350 |
| J. T. Stockdale | Central Ref. Co. | 250 |
| H. S. A. Stewart | Central Ref. Co. | 570 |
| Central Ref. Co. | Central Ref. Co. | 245 |
| Livingston Bro. | Warden F. & Co. | 400 |
| National O W | Warden F. & Co. | 156 |
| Lockhart & F | Warden F. & Co. | 208 |
| Total | | 3,038 |

### The Wheat Crop.

The New York *Times* says.—The wheat crop of the United States for 1874 was three hundred million bushels, against 278,000,000 bu. in 1873. Last year's wheat crop was the largest this country ever produced. The ratio of the spring to the winter wheat is about 40 per cent. spring and 60 per cent. winter. The Agricultural Department report for July estimates the wheat crop for 1875, winter and spring, at 82 per cent. of the crop of 1874, or about 246,000,000 bu. The most trustworthy estimates of the incoming winter wheat crop make it about two-thirds of that of 1874, or about 120,000,000 bu. The wheat crop of France in 1874, as per report of the Minister of Agriculture was 170,000,000 hectoliters or 220 1-2 pounds avoirdupois each, the largest crop France ever produced, equal to 455,700,000 bu. The annual consumption of wheat in France for all purposes is abut 90,000,000 hectoliters, or 230,750,000 bu. France has probably a surplus from last year's wheat crop, over and above her annual consumption, of about 122,950,000 bu.

The amount of wheat in transit on the lakes, the New York canals and by rail, is about 4,000,000 bu. The visible supply of wheat, including stock on canals, on lakes, and on rail, at lake and seaboard ports, is about 8,500,000 bu. The clearances from Atlantic seaboard ports for Europe are about 1,500,000 bu. per week, or during the last four weeks have been 5,150,977 bu. of wheat and 103,247 bbls. of flour.

The amount of wheat in transit for the United Kingdom July 9, 1085, was 11,000,000 bu., against 7,500,000 bu. at the corresponding time in 1874. The amount of wheat in granary in the ten principal ports in the United Kingdom on the last inst. was 8,275,000 bu., against 7,097,000 bu. July 1, 1874.

The surplus of the Russian wheat for export has ranged from 28,000,000 to 70,000,000 bu. per annum, and the average surplus for export for the last ten years has been between 49,000,000 and 50,000,000 bu.

### Oswego.

OSWEGO, July 30.—Wheat steady; No 1 Milwaukee Club $1,35; extra white Michigan $1,49. Corn unchanged.

## THE IRON TRADE.

**Pittsburgh.**

PIG IRON.—There has been no movement in this important article since the date of our last review, of any moment, and while the immediate future of the market is very uncertain, commission merchants generally do not anticipate any very decided improvement for some weeks to come. There is a possibility that some of the mills may anticipate future wants, and the feeling pretty generally prevails that prices have touched the lowest notch, but the probability is that they will continue to buy only for immediate wants, particularly as any considerable increase in the demand would tend to stimulate the market, and probably result in an advance. Standard mill irons may be fairly quoted at $24, 4 mos; this has been the ruling rate all this year, and there appears to be as many buyers as sellers at the rate in question; or, in other words, while the demand is very light, the same is true of the offerings. Following sales were reported:

COKE.

100 tons Grey Forge Virginia private

CHARCOAL BLOOMS.

30 tons Scrap.....$65 00 4 mos

ALLEGHENY COKE.

600 tons Cold Short for Aug., Sept. and Oct. delivery.....$24 00 time

CHARCOAL.

55 tons No. 1 Foundry Hanging Rock.....$28a33 00 4 mos
20 tons Cold Blast..... priv. terms.
15 tons No. 1 Foundry..... 30 00 cash.

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

400 tons Grey Forge.....$23 00 cash.
10 tons No. 2 Foundry..... 25 00 4 mos
400 tons Close and Silvery.... priv. terms.
100 tons Extra Forge..... 25 00 4 mos
100 tons Close Grey..... 24 00 5 mos
20 tons Foundry..... 26 00 4 mos
100 tons No. 2 Foundry..... 24 00 4 mos
130 tons Neutral..... 21 50 cash.
300 tons Close Grey..... 21 00 5 mos

MANUFACTURED IRON.—Trade is quiet, as it usually is at this season of the year, and the market presents but little that is really new or important. Manufacturers generally are hopeful of at least an average fall trade; also, that there will be a better margin for profit, and it is earnestly hoped that their expectations may be realized. The fact is, there is no reason to complain so far as business is concerned, as the mills very generally have had about all they could do, but they have made little or no money; this is the great source of complaint. Prices, as compared with last week, are nominally unchanged, and the belief is gaining ground that they will go no lower.

NAILS.—Trade is not to say active, but there is as much doing as there usually is at this particular time, and makers generally are hopeful in regard to the future, as prices are very low, lower than they have been since before the war, and stocks are light. We continue to quote at $3, sixty days, with the usual discount of two per cent. for cash.

### The Grain Speculation.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* addresses this warning to speculators in grain: We wish to give a word of caution to those who are likely to be carried away with the new excitement. There is nothing in the line of this to justify the high prices for grain which many are anticipating. It is true that in the best season the British Isles does not produce all the cereals she consumes. Part of the supply comes from France, a little from other European States when they have a surplus, an inconsiderable quantity from the Black Sea, some from her own eastern possessions, and the remainder from the United States. This year's floods on the Continent will cut off a large part of the French surplus; so much of this source of supply will be less available. It is possible that France herself may need, before the year is out, an addition to her product for her own people. The English harvests are much later than ours, and the long continued wet weather and humid atmosphere have diminished the quantity and injured the quality of the yield. In other parts of Europe the weather has been a little less propitious than in former favorable seasons.

In this country we have a surplus from each of the last three years, and an unprecedented harvest for the current season. Without draining our granaries, diminishing a particle of the grain now growing, our home consumption we can furnish from our Atlantic and Pacific ports enough to fill the threatened vacumn and leave much still unsold.

### IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—*Through Freight.*—21 cases boots and shoes, Gill Bro; 21 do, H. Childs & Co; 25 bdls steel, Park Bro & Co; 10 pkgs blacking, McClov & Co; 20 sacks spots, T. C. Jenkins; 5 do, 60 pkgs fish, Curry & M; 2 bbls whisky, H. Truberg; 8 cases soap, D. Steward & Son; 10 bbls sugari B, H. Voeth & Co; 21 do, R. Wilson; 21 do, Dunlevy Bro; 100 do, Dilworth Bro; 1 car melons, Voigt M. & Co; 1 do flour, F. W. Jenkins; 22 bbls apples, 31 do potatoes 9 pkgs fruit, Wilbert & W; 5 bbls apples, H. J. McCracken & Bro; 20 do, lot cantelopes, Aiken W. & P; 37 bbls apples, 16 do potatoes, H. M. Caldwell; 20 do, 48 do apples, A Bricker & Son; 10 do, 2 do pears, 15 do fruit, W. J. Steel & Bro; 22 do, 20 bbls apples, F. Owens; lot melons, Barry Bro; 30 bbls apples, H. Rea Jr; 25 bxs pears, 34 do fruit, Brown & Co; 15 bbls coffee, J. L. Dunseath; 10 do do, J. S. Clarke; 3 pkgs coffee and 1 do pepper, Crawford & Co; 5 cases jelly, Weisbrod & W; 25 pkgs fruit, Casey B & Co; 20 bbls syrup, Haworth & D; 20 do sugar, Kramer & V; 36 bags coffee, Shipton & Wallace.

*Local.*—1 car coke, Robinson W & Co; 6 do do, Graff B. & Co; 10 do do, Moorhead & Co; 14 do do, Laughlin & Co; 1 do do, R. Henderson & Co; 1 do do, J. S. Dinlinger; 1 do do, N. J. Bigley; 2 do coal, Pgh Bolt Co; 3 do do, C. H. Armstrong; 5 do do, Lloyd & Son; 1 do do, Everson & McC; 7 do do, W. Moore; 8 do do. Pgh Gas Co; 6 do do, N. J. Bigley; 3 do sand, Speer C. & Co; 5 cars ballast, J. G. Frew; 1 do stone, Lorenz & W; 20 do brick, Chas. McGowan; 1 do powder, D. W. C. Bidwell.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—1 bundle moulding, H. A. Howard; 3 cars e corn, D. G. Stewart & Co; 2 bbls crackers, J. Mc-Clure & Co; 32 sks oats, Eberhardt & O; 1 box spools, Eagle Cotton Mills; lot o iron, Mullins & M; 1 car oats, D. G. Stewart & Co, 1 box bills, J. G. Staud; 6 em crates, Singer N. & Co; 6 bxs em bottles, J. C. Bull; 1 bxs (6 sks feathers, G. Noble; 1 bbl flour John Porterfield & Co; 1 box files, Hubbard L. B. & Co; 10 bxs starch 1 crt do, J. A. Renshaw; 25 bxs crackers, Kramer & V; 25 do, Snowden & K; 20 tierces shoulders, M. M. Fried & Co; 187 do hams, Eberhardt & O; lot b feed, 100 sks flour, R. Knox & Son; 1 car feed, A. Bahmer; 88 sks flour, 3 emp boxes, E. & C. Magirn; 2 cases crackers, Caskey & S; 8 beer kegs, J.M. Miller; 3 bbls eggs, Wilbert & W; 1 car staves and bbls oiling, A. Depp; 7 bbls eggs, 15 tubs butter, J. H. Loh & Co; 20 hlf bbls beer, L. Schmidt; 1 box drugs, W. H. Brill & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—1 car lumber, Dunbar & Co; 1 do do, Calhoun & Co; 2 cases shoes, W. E. Smith; 1 box steel, Hussey W. & Co; 5 bbls cider, Caskey B. & Co; 4 cases matches, 2 do candy, Reymer Bros; 1 organ, S. Hamilton; 3 bxs e cases, F. Pollard; 2 bbls grease, Paine, A. & T; 9 bdls steel, Park Bros; 15 bbls potatoes, Aiken W. & P; 20 do bacon, W. B Hays; 11 cases matches, J. Henderson & Bro; 1 car oats, W. G. Miller; 17 barrels tar, Wm. Smith & Son; 30 bxs cheese, Knox & Orr; 15 sks rags, McClure & Co; 19 bdls chairs, W. F. Eichenlaub; 12 do do. A. Millikin & Son; 4 cars o bbls, B. D. Moore; 6 pkgs eggs, Head C. & Co; 1 car lumber, Penna Railroad School; 1,250 bbls paper, Morrison B. & Co; 74 do chairs, H Berger; 27 do do, H. B. Neater; 18 do do, T. Nichols; 36 do do, F. G. Wise; 27 do do, A. S. Stroder.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD Co.—23 cars coal, New York & Cleveland Gas Coal Company; 30 do do, Arnold Coal Co; 7 do stone, Shoenberger, Blair & Co; 2 cars ice, Chautauqua Lake Ice Co; 27 do do, Sable Coal Company; 4 cars sone, J. H. Walters; 2 do clay, Harbison & Walker; 1 do lumber, W. B. Barton; 1 car iron, Lewis O. & P. 2 do clay, C. H. Armstrong; 1 car wheels, G. W. Glass; 1 do lumber, P. C. & St. L. R. R. Co; 1 do, T. F. Fisher & Co; 2 do f brick, Edgar Thompson Steel Works; 1 do acid, Pgh. Acid Works; 1 do lime, W. J. Baughman; 6 do eggs, 6 tubs butter, Voigt M. & Co; lot hides, W. Fiaccus & Son; 22 ½ bbls, Young & B.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—1 car lumber, J. McClure; 3 do flour, T. C. Jenkins; 1 do, D. Wallace, 1 do, B. H. Voskamp; 1 do, Roberts & S; 1 do speltre, Byers McC & Co; 1 do steel, Anderson & W; 1 do, Wilson Tools & Co; 12 bbls potatoes, P. Duff & Son; 6 c rolls, T. B. Young & Co; 300 cabbages, Jones & L; 6 kegs rivets; W. P. Townsend & Co, 3 cars stone, D. Aiken Jr; 1 crate eggs, G. L. Peabody; 7 pails tobacco, Pretzfield Bro; 1 organ, H. Kleber & Bro; 2 bbls mdse, Miller F. & Co; 3 bxs h h goods, Wilson Tools, G. Merriman; 1 box, E. Bourne; 4 crates eggs, A. Bahmer & Co; 27 f mills, W. F. Armstrong; 60 bxs cheese, Braden & P; 7 pcs castings, E. Bourne.

RECEIPTS AT ALLEGHENY STATION.—2 bbls butter, Hall & Spence; 4 cases eggs, James McFerron, 3 do do and 2 packages butter, J. Mimick; 10 do do, 7 do eggs, H. Lenz; 1 do do and 2 do butter, R. Carson; 9 do do' 3 do eggs, H. Essenwine; 4 do do, 1 do butter, F. Essenwine; 1 car line, Holmes & Co; 1 do flour, R. Knox & Son; 10 barrels flour, Z. Cruikshank; 5 bxs soap, F. Beckert: 1 car m feed, Hack & S; 1 do flour and feed, S. P. Armstrong; 1 do hides, F. Woefel; 1 car s pipe, James Reno; 6 bbls potatoes, J S. Clarke; 1 car flour, Adams & K; 1 car oats, L. Hippley; 2 cars candy, James McClurg.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH ELEVATOR —2 cars corn, D. G. Stewart & Co.

### Receipts of Pig Metal, Ore Blooms, and Muck Bar.

PENNA R. R.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nimick & Co m | 1 | J. W. Porter m | 2 |
| Lewis O. & P m | 1 | | |
| Total | 4 | | |

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mullins & M s | 1 | | |
| Total | 1 | | |

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R R.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Shoenberger & Co o. | 6 | Hussey W. & Co | 1 |
| Lucy Furnace m | 2 | | |
| Total | 9 | | |

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lewis O. & P m | 4 | Crawford M. Co. | 1 |
| Isabella Furnace o. | 2 | Shoenberger & Co | 2 |
| Nimick & Com | 9 | Caughey & H m. | 6 |
| Mullins & M m | 3 | J. Reamer m | 1 |
| Total | 28 | | |

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lindsay & Mc o | 1 | Graff B & Co o | 10 |
| Shoenberger & Co. | 6 | Hussey & W o | 1 |
| Jones & L o | 2 | Dilworth & P | 2 |
| Total | 22 | | |

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Everson & McC m | 1 | A. H. Childs m | 6 |
| Laughlin & Co o | 4 | | |
| Total | 11 | | |

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

**Chicago.**

CHICAGO, July 30, 1875.

FLOUR—Demand fair and market firm.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No 1 Chicago spring $1,21@1,21 1-2; No. 2 $1,19 spot; sales at $1,20 seller August, closing at $1,19; $1,18 seller September; $1,15¼ all the year; No 3 $1,13; rejected 98c. Corn in fair demand; at lower rates; No 2 69c spot; sales at 69¼a71c seller August, closed at 69¼c seller August; rejected 66c. Oats: demand fair and prices advanced; No. 2 32c spot; 41 3-4c bid seller August; 38 1-4c bid seller September; 36 1-2c seller all the year. Barley quiet and weak; No. 2 spring $1,05 1-2 seller September; $1,05 seller October. Rye steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $20,50 spot; $20,42 1-2a20,46 seller August; $20,62 1-2a20,66 seller September; $20,70a20,75 seller all the year. Lard dull, tending downward; $15,12a13,20 spot; $13,32 1-2 seller September. Bulk meats steady and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged.

On call board wheat was active and higher; $1,19¾ August; $1,18¾ September. Corn firmer at 69¾@70c August; 72c September. Oats higher; 35c cash; 42¼c August, 38¼a38¾c September. Pork easier and unchanged. Lard 5c lower.

**New York.**

NEW YORK, July 30.—Flour more steady; receipts 8,000 barrels; superfine western and State $4,75a5,25; common to good $5,30a5,90; good to choice $5,95a6,25; white wheat extra $6,25a6,90; extra Ohio $5,60a7,25; St. Louis $5,90a8,25. Rye flour steady at $5a6,25. Corn meal steady at $4a4,50. Wheat irregular and unsettled; receipts 130,000 bushels; No 2 Chicago spring $1,31a1,35; No 2 Milwaukee $1,35a1,38; No 2 Northwest $1,31a1,35; No 1 spring $1,34a1,42; amber western $1,46a1,48. Rye quiet at 92a93c. Barley and Malt quiet. Corn higher; better demand; receipts 100,000 bushels; western mixed by steamer 84a85½c; do sail 86a87c. Oats firm and more active; receipts 4,000 bushels; western mixed 60a61¼c; white 64a70c. Hay firm at 75c. Coffee firmer at 17¾a19¼c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8¾a9¾c; prime 9⅝c. Molasses firm. Rice in fair demaud. Petroleum firm; refined 11¼a11¾c; crude 5¾c. Rosin quiet at $1,70a1,75. Turpentine heavy at 32c. Eggs heavy; western 17a18c. Pork lower at $21a21,50. Beef unchanged. Cut meats dull. Middles quiet; long clear, city, 12¾c. Lard lower; prime steam, old, 13¾c; new 13¾c. Butter firm; western steady at 24c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky steady at $1,21.

**New Orleans.**

NEW ORLEANS, July 30.—Sugar in good job demand; selling from sheds—common 8¼c; low fair to fully fair 8¾a9¼c; prime 9¾c. Molasses dull; common 40a45c; fair 50a55c; prime to choice 58a70c. Flour held firmly; common $4,25a4,50; superfine $4,75a5; double $5,50a5,75; treble $6a6,87½; choice at d family $7,25a7,50. Corn quiet and weak at 80a94c. Oats dull and lower at 69c. Bran quiet at $1,05a1,10. Hay dull; prime quoted at $23; choice in small lots $26a28. Coffee dull; ordinary 18a20¼c; jobbing 18¼a20¾c. Pork firm and heavy; mess $22,50a22,75. Dry salt meats: none in first hands; shoulders 9¼c. Bacon: jobbing 10¾, 13¾a14c. Hams: choice sugar-cured firm at 13¾a14c. Lard: only jobbing demand; tierce 14a14¼c; kegs 15c. Corn meal dull at $3,75. Whisky quiet; rectified $1,20a1,21.

**Foreign.**

LONDON, July 30.—Refined petroleum unchanged; do. spirits 9⅝@9¾d. Tallow 44 @45s.

ANTWERP, July 30.—Refined petroleum 24½f.

LIVERPOOL, July 30.—Cotton hardening; middling upland 7 1-16d; Orleans 7 5-16d; sales 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export; 9,000 bales American. Flour: extra State western 24½s. Wheat: receipts the past three days 44,000 qrs, including 28,000 American; No 2 to No 1 spring 9s 9da10s 5d. Corn: mixed 34¾s. Pork: western 80s. Beef 72½s. Lard 60s. Cheese: fine American 56s. Refined petroleum 9d; spirits 7½d.

**Baltimore.**

BALTIMORE, July 30.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firmer; No. 2 amber western $1,40; No. 2 red $1,38. Corn firmer; western mixed 84a85c. Oats steady; western mixed 61a62c; white 63a64c. Rye firm; 95ca$1,00. Pork quiet at $21,50a22. Bulk shoulders 9c; clear rib 12¼c, loose; 9¾a12½c packed. Bacon shoulders 10c; clear rib 13¾a13¾c. Hams 13¾a14¾c. Lard: refined 14½c. Butter strong and unchanged. Coffee firm; 17¼a19¾c. Whisky firm; $1,21a1,22. Petroleum firmer; refined 11¾a11¾c;

# LATEST NEWS.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### Report on the Loss of the Steamer Vicksburg.

### The O'Connell Centenary--Dissatified Home Rulers.

### The Channel Tunnel Bill Passed by the British House of Lords.

### Henri Rochefort Anxious to Fight a Duel.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.
**House of Commons.**

LONDON, July 30.—In the House of Commons, this morning, Mr. Bourke, Under Foreign Secretary, in reply to an inquiry, said that England has not been invited to any future conference on the usages of war. Their views on that subject were unchanged.

Disraeli, in response to a question of Mr. Bates, Conservative member of Plymouth, said the Government would afford every facility for the appointment of a committee to investigate Mr. Plimsoll's charges affecting Mr. Bates, if the latter so desired.

The debate on the shipping bill was then begun. Plimsoll advocated the passage of Sir Charles Adderly's bill with certain amendments.

**Dissatisfied Home Rulers.**

The Manchester Home Rulers have published a statement that they, like their brethren in London, are profoundly dissatisfied with the sectarian character which is given to the O'Connell centenary festival in Dublin. Great surprise is expressed that Dr. Isaac Butt, the Home Rule member of Parliament for Limerick, has not been invited to the centenary celebration.

**Lord Mayor's Ball.**

LONDON, July 30.—The grand ball given by the Lord Mayor of London to the Mayors and other civic dignitaries from abroad took place to-night at Guild Hall, and was a magnificent affair. Nearly 3,500 persons were present, including all the distinguished guests at the banquet yesterday. No member of the British Ministry attended the ball.

**The Channel Tunnel Bill.**

LONDON, July 30.—The British channel tunnel bill passed the House of Lords this afternoon.

**The Shipping Bill.**

Sir Charles Adderly's shipping bill passed second reading in the Commons without division.

**Report on the Loss of the Steamer Vicksburg.**

LONDON, July 30—5 A. M.—The report made to the Board of Trade by the Court of Inquiry appointed to investigate the loss of the steamer Vicksburg, of the Dominion Line, is published. The court is of the opinion that if, when the ice was first seen at night on both bows, the master of the Vicksburg had hove to until daylight, according to the company's instructions, the catastrophe would in all probability have been avoided. The evidence shows neglect of practice in manning the boats, which is prescribed in the company's rules. Had these been carried out, the boats would have been lowered sooner, and the court is strongly of the opinion that every life would have been saved. Further delay is attributed to a natural reluctance of the Captain to abandon his vessel while a hope of saving her remained.

#### FRANCE.
**A Duel in Prospect.**

LONDON, July 31—5 A. M.—The *Times* reports that Henri Rochefort, on the 10th inst., sent to M. Paul de Cassagnac, calling on him to come to Geneva immediately with his seconds. The cause of the challenge was certain articles which appeared in the Pays, in 1872, in which Cassagnac replied with an excessively abusive letter, giving Rochefort the choice of weapons and appointing Prince Alexandre de Wagran and Count Harrison his seconds. MM. Perin and Ordinaire, acting counsel to and friends as Rochefort's seconds, have met those of M. DeCassagnac in Paris to arrange the terms of the duel. They claim that as their principal is the insulted party he has not only the choice of weapons, but the right to determine the distance. They then demanded that the men should meet with pistols at a distance of five paces and shoot at the word of command. M. DeCassagnac's seconds said this was simply murder, for when the arms of the combatants were extended the muzzles of their weapons would almost touch. M. Rochefort's representatives refused to admit these objections, and said their principal, considering the importance of the case, had been very particular about the conditions. The friends of M. De Cassagnac then proposed that the distance be thirty paces, each combatant to be allowed to advance five steps after the word is given, the time of firing to be optional, and the shooting to continue until one of the parties falls. M. Rochefort's seconds declined the proposition, and the matter rests there.

The *Daily News* has a dispatch stating that a minute has been drawn up and signed by the seconds of both parties, declaring it impossible to settle the conditions of the duel.

#### AUSTRALIA.
**The Budget.**

MELBOURNE, July 30.—The Budget has met with opposition in Parliament, and passed the preliminary stages by only one majority. The Ministry will probably resign in consequence.

**The Mountain Meadow Murder Trial.**

BEAVER, UTAH, July 30.—The defense called several witnesses to-day. An effort was made to show that the emigrants had poisoned an ox and sold it to the Indians at Corn Creek; also that Geo. A. Smith, one of the Presidents of the Mormon Church, went south, advising the people not to sell grain and provisions on account of the invasion for Johnson's army, but did not refer to or know anything about this train. No evidence was offered to clear Lee of his connection with the massacre. The defense expect to close to-morrow.

**Marine News.**

BALTIMORE, July 30.—Arrived—The steamer Ohio, from Bremen.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30—Sailed—The Pacific Mail steamer Dakotah, for Panama.

## CRIME IN THE CITY.

**Minor Offenses and Petty Criminalities of Yesterday.**

ALDERMAN MILLIKEN, committed John Storey, yesterday, to await a hearing on a charge of selling liquor on Sunday, preferred by Kate Kelly.

WM. HOWARD and Jno. Delano, who were arrested by Officer McCurry for persistent vagrancy on Island, were sent to the Workhouse yesterday by Mayor Phillips for thirty days.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT is the charge on the docket of Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, against Annie Gibson and Mrs. Mansfield, denizens of Center alley. Mrs. Jane F. Dick is prosecutrix.

A WARRANT has been issued by Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, for the arrest of Alderman Kelly, who is charged with having obtained from R. H. Oehmler, by false representations, the sum of $125.

STEPHEN BAKER, a train boy on the Pittsburgh and Erie road, is charged by Leon Cohen, agent for Riley & Sargeant, with the larceny as bailee of $7 in money or goods to that amount. Alderman Edgar, of Allegheny, will hear the evidence this morning.

CONSTABLE HAYS, of Alderman Edgar's force, in Allegheny, arrived from Knox Valley yesterday afternoon, having in charge Fred. Feinkner, who is charged with obtaining a considerable quantity of goods from Geo. Stewart, an Ohio street merchant, under false pretenses. The defendant gave $500 bail for a hearing next Monday.

AN information was lodged before Alderman McMasters yesterday by A. J. Phipps against Patrick M. Stack, who is charged with barratry. The prosecutor alleges that the defendant is in the habit of instituting suits against different saloon keepers, for illegal liquor selling, for the purpose of blackmailing them. A warrant was issued.

**The Rev. G. W. Cranage,** a prominent Methodist clergyman, thus relates his experience:

PITTSBURGH, PA., September 8, 1873.

I had been suffering from Dysentery nearly all summer, and found it impossible to get any permanent relief, although I had been under the care of several eminent physicians. At the urgent solicitation of a friend, I was finally induced to try DR. HARRIS' SUMMER CORDIAL, but confess that I had but little faith in such a simple remedy, as I supposed it was intended more especially for children. To my surprise, the first dose gave immediate relief, and less than a bottle of the Cordial affected a permanent cure. *It is impossible to express my full appreciation of so valuable a medicine.*

**Superior** quality of Rosendale and Louisville cements and calcined Plaster at unprecedentedly low prices. JAS. RENO, 19 Federal street, Allegheny.

**Books and Stationery.**

The best and cheapest books, the freshest and raciest papers and magazines, the fanciest selection of stationery, and the most beautiful assortment of juvenile books at the lowest prices at W. A. Gildenfenny's, No. 69 Fifth avenue.

**An Extensive Line of Manufactures**

Fire Brick, of all sizes and shapes, Sewer and Water Pipe from one to thirty inch caliber, with Elbows, Branches, Curves and Traps for every size, and every imaginable description of Terra Cotta wares. N. U. Walker & Co., 372 Penn street.

**Western White lime** superior in quality and lowest in price. Jas. Reno, 19 Federal street, Allegheny.

**Military and Society Caps**

At No. 46 Federal street, Allegheny City.

**Thirty inch** octagon chimney tops $12.00 per dozen. James Reno, 19 Federal street, Allegheny.


# DAILY GAZETTE.

## Circulation, 15,800.

## THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The current issue of the WEEKLY GAZETTE is for sale on our counter to-day. It contains a complete resume of local and general news, telegraphic intelligence from every part of the world, commercial, financial, oil and cattle market reports, and editorials on all the leading topics of the day; altogether, thirty-six columns of choice reading matter, embracing subjects of interest to the lawyer, the doctor, the merchant, the mechanic, the farmer, and the family. The reputation of the GAZETTE is so thoroughly established, especially in the correctness of its commercial and market reports, that it has gained a circulation

**The Largest in Western Pennsylvania.**

It is, at the same time, the cheapest in the list of weeklies of its grade. The subscription and club rates are as follows:

TERMS—Single copy, $1.75; clubs of five, $8.50, clubs of ten, $16.00; this includes postage paid by the publishers. A copy of the WEEKLY GAZETTE will be sent free to the party who acts as agent, for every ten numbers paid for.

Its especial merits are:

It contains the Latest News from all parts of the World.

Its Market Reports are prepared especially and exclusively for this journal, and are the only reliable ones published in Pittsburgh.

It is especially adapted for the Farmer, Mechanic, Merchant and general Family use.

The large circulation of the GAZETTE is attributable to the recognition of its merits, and not to the efforts of canvassers who make a business of securing names on a percentage. Postmasters at many points have acted for us, and these alone are our accredited agents. All desirous of receiving the best Weekly published in Pittsburgh should subscribe at once FOR THE GAZETTE.


## HOME NEWS.

**The Gazette for the Summer.**

Persons leaving the city for the summer can have the Daily GAZETTE sent to them by mail, by leaving their order at the counting-room.

**A Ferocious Dog.**

A carpet weaver in the upper place of business is at No. 150 Federal street, Allegheny, while delivering some goods at Wood's Run yesterday afternoon was attacked by a ferocious dog and severely bitten in the throat, breast and limbs. His injuries are quite serious but not considered dangerous. The dog was shot and killed.

**Dwelling Burned.**

Between seven and eight o'clock last evening the frame dwelling of Mr. Mc-Grimm, at Homewood, at the junction of the Erie and Pittsburgh and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroads, about thirty-six miles from the city, caught fire and was totally destroyed. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Our reporter did not learn the extent of the loss.

**The Ball and Bat.**

The postponed game between the Braddocks and Johnstown Amateurs is arranged for this afternoon, if the rain does not again interfere with it.

At Oakland yesterday afternoon the Welsh Nine, of Soho, defeated the Dan. Downer club by a score of 15 to 13.

This afternoon the Downers and Blue Stockings play at Union Park.

**That Troy Accident.**

The Pittsburgher who was killed at Troy, New York, a few weeks ago, has turned out to be Frank Miller, whose parents reside on Twenty-third street, near Penn avenue. A letter has been received from his companion, John Adams, who states that Miller was crushed between a boat and stone wall while passing through a lock near Troy. The body has been buried and cannot be removed to this city until cold weather sets in. The effects of the deceased are in the hands of the Coroner and await identification by the friends.

## LITTLE BOY DROWNED.

**A Grave in the Ohio River.**

Tommy Keenan, a boy eight years of age, was drowned between one and two o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Ohio river, near the rolling mill of Lewis Oliver & Phillips, in the Ninth ward, Allegheny. The lad was bathing in the river and was carried beyond his depth. Being unable to swim, he was drowned. One of the pilots in the mill, seeing the danger the boy was in, made a brave but unsuccessful attempt to save his life. He swam fifteen or twenty yards, weighed down with a pair of heavy hob-nailed shoes, but was compelled to give it up. The pilot says he thought he would have rescued the youth had it not been for the shoes. The body has not yet been recovered. The father of deceased is a laborer in the mill noted above.

## INCENDIARISM.

**Alleged Attempt at Arson on Old Avenue.**

Wm. Haley last evening made an information before the Fire Marshal charging Abraham Kelley with arson. The plaintiff owns a number of unoccupied dwellings on Old avenue, and he alleges that the accused yesterday endeavored to set them on fire. The tenants in one of the houses recently departed and left behind them an old bed. Several persons in that neighborhood detected a rather unusual smell yesterday afternoon, and upon making an examination, they discovered this bed on fire. It was extinguished, but soon after was found to be again in flames, and when they went up to put it out a second time they saw Kelley leaving the house. He was arrested and committed to jail for a hearing at ten o'clock this morning.

## REV. MR. COLEMAN'S RESIGNATION.

**The Action of Presbytery Reviewed—The Fraternal Feeling of the Congregation Toward Their Late Pastor.**

At a meeting of the Ninth U. P. Church, Pittsburgh, held on Tuesday evening, July 20th, the following paper relative to the resignation of the pastor William M. Coleman was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The untimely action of the Presbytery of Monongahela in organizing a new congregation within the bounds of this congregation, and that too in a field in which there is no room for two U. P. Churches, and its refusal to admit an appeal to the Synod of Pittsburgh from this action, thus withdrawing from us that moral support to which we feel we were most justly entitled, has constrained our pastor to offer his resignation, which resignation, without our being notified of it, or consent on our part, has been accepted and the pastoral relation dissolved; and, *whereas*, we desire to place on the record an expression of our feeling toward our late pastor; therefore,

*Resolved*, 1st, That we deeply regret the dissolution of the relation which has so long and so pleasantly existed between us as pastor and people.

*Resolved*, 2d, That we bear willing and unlimited testimony to the faithfulness and ability of our late pastor. In gratitude, we testify to his untiring pastoral labors amongst us—to his faithful, fearless, and earnest pulpit ministrations; to his abundant labors in season and out of season. In love, we testify to the power of his consistent life amongst us, as he has daily taught by his example, "Let the same mind be in you which was also in Christ Jesus." In thankfulness, we testify to the success which has followed his labors here, very many precious souls having been given him for his hire; and we but add our testimony to that of the community when we testify that he goes from us, not as a time-server or flatterer, but as a high-toned and truly honorable Christian gentleman.

*Resolved*, 3d, That wherever Providence may order his lot, our hearts will follow him in love, and our prayers will ever be that the God of Peace may go with him.

W. D. WEST, Chairman.
J. GRIBBEN, Secretary.

## HUMANITY TO ANIMALS.

**The Case of Fred. Brannegan—Action of the Humane Society's Officers.**

There was a hearing yesterday afternoon, before Alderman McMasters, in the case of Frederick Brannegan; charged by Zadok Street, Superintendent of the Humane Society, with cruelty to animals, in working a mule that was suffering from a tumor on its breast. The defendant was fined once before for compelling the same mule to labor when it was afflicted with lameness, and he had been notified several times lately not to work it until it was better, or if he did work it, not to oblige it to draw heavy loads. Anthony Weidman appeared for the defendant. The prosecution proved by Dr. Purdy, a veterinary surgeon of twenty-eight years experience, that it was not only cruel, but an absolute barbarity to work the mule so long as it was suffering from the tumor. The defense only attempted to prove that the tumor did not incapacitate the animal from labor. At the conclusion of the evidence the magistrate announced that as it was the defendant's second offense, he would be obliged to impose a fine of twenty dollars and costs, but at the earnest solicitation of Superintendent Street, he reduced the penalty to ten dollars. Mr. Brannegan is a very poor man, and it seems was obliged by necessity to work the mule, though no evidence to that effect was produced. Learning of his straightened circumstances, the officers of the Humane Society directed him to put the animal in the stable, feed it well and not work it until the next meeting of the Executive Committee, when the feed bill would be paid by the Society and a proposition made to it to purchase the mule, turn it over to the Fallmaster and remit the fine also. It is quite an old animal and Mr. Brannegan only asks ten dollars for it. The Humane Society dislikes to prosecute, and certainly not to persecute any one, particularly the needy poor. Those who criticise Mr. Street for what he does forget or do not know that he has authority to remit a fine. That power belongs to the Executive Committee alone and then it can only recommend to the magistrate that the defendant be not required to pay the penalty. In case he declines to do so the Society can pay the fine and receive the money back again.


**Get your** Lady Fingers, Macaroons and Cocoanut Drops from your grocers, at reasonable prices. These goods are made by S. S. Marvin & Co., and delivered fresh every day.


## AMONG THE CHURCHES.

**Brief Notes of Matters Personal and Otherwise.**

THE new Baptist Church at Scottdale, Pa., are about erecting a house of worship.

REV. FATHER HICKEY, of the Cathedral, has been granted a vacation for recuperation.

THE collection for the benefit of the Pope will be taken up in the Catholic churches to-morrow.

REV. DR. PERSHING will dedicate a new church at Reynoldsville, Jefferson county, Ohio, to-morrow.

REV. MISS CHAPIN will deliver to-morrow morning her third and last discourse on the Sabbath question.

SERVICES to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. in the Second U. P. church, Sixth avenue, will be conducted by Rev. D. E. Shaw.

REV. J. M. SWAN will preach in the old Pleasant Valley school house, Second ward, Allegheny, to-morrow at 7:45 o'clock.

SERVICES to-morrow in the First R. P. Church, corner of Sandusky and South Diamond streets, Allegheny, by the Rev. S. Young, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

THE Rev. A. Freeman, D. D., will preach in the First Cumberland Presbyterian church, Sixth avenue, between Wood and Smithfield streets, to-morrow at 10:30 A. M.

REV. R. W. PEARSON, D. D., will preach to-morrow morning in the Fourth Avenue Baptist Church. Subject, "Dead Flies; a Summer Homily." A gospel meeting at night.

REV. F. TOBIN, of the Temperanceville Catholic church, has been granted leave of absence by his parishioners, for the benefit of his health. He goes to Cape May to recuperate.

THE new chapel for the M. E. congregation at Oakland, Fourteenth ward, this city, is approaching completion, and it is expected it will be ready for dedication some time in September.

THE union services of the Presbyterian Churches will be commenced in the First Church, Wood street, to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Also the prayer meeting on Wednesday evening.

REV. E. D. HARPER, D. D., of Philadelphia, (formerly of Xenia, Ohio), will conduct the services in the First United Presbyterian Church, Union avenue, Allegheny, on Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M.

A brother of Rev. Dr. A. L. Long, of Constantinople, arrived in this country by the Abyssinia, July 7th, to be educated at the Pittsburgh Female College, under the care of her father's old friend, Dr. Pershing.

REV. C. A. DICKEY, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, St. Louis, this city, that he has arrested two young thieves, about sixteen years of age, both of whom are from Pittsburgh, and that a considerable lot of goods was found in their possession. One of the boxes containing valuables is marked "J. F. Latimer."

John Weisenberger, who was arrested for shooting an inmate of the Workhouse last Saturday, while the latter, with a number of others, was attempting to escape, and a quantity of barrels from Weisenberger's refinery, had a hearing on Thursday evening before Justice Kyle, of Sharpsburg, at the conclusion of which he was discharged and the prosecution ordered to pay the costs.

Numerous complaints having been lately made to the Mayor about the rapid increase in the number of street waikers, and of disorderly conduct on their part, he directed his police last evening to arrest all found patroling the avenues of the city. They did so and about a score of them were lodged in the Central Station. The news of the raid spread rapidly, and those who escaped arrest at once betook themselves to shelter. They all gave fictitious names.

An unknown man was rescued from the Ohio river on Thursday morning, near Patterson's landing, in the fifth ward, Allegheny, after being taken to shore he would not give his name or tell where he lived, but immediately 'skipped." In the vicinity of where he was taken up are a number of barges, from which about six hundred pounds of rope was missing. It is thought that he was trying to escape with this in a skiff, and the load being too heavy it sunk.

## PERSONAL.

***H. Elliott McBride and G. A. McBride arrived to-day from Niagara Falls.

***Capt. Wm. Tomlinson, late of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, will start to-day on the Lake Erie.

***Major W. C. Moreland and wife, J. L. Lyttle, and J. H. Wilson, are booked for Chautauqua Lake, to-day.

***John R. Young, an engineer residing in Altoona, died suddenly of heart disease while on duty on Tuesday.

***Col. W. F. Lindsay, of the Clerk's office of the U. S. District Court, arrived in this city yesterday from Erie.

***Mr. John Holmes, a well known resident of this city, died of dropsy yesterday morning at Sulphur Springs, eleven miles from Bedford.

***Mr. Wm. Swissheim, of the Prothonotary's office, left last evening for a ten days' tour on the lakes—Marquette, Michigan, being his destination.

***Prof. B. Rodgers, Esq., City Solicitor of Allegheny, will drop legal perplexities for a brief season, and make footprints on the sands of time at Cape May.

***City Clerk Morrow, Rev. S. R. Frazier and family, J. B. Glass and family, A. G. Hubbard and family, Jas. Chapman, Miss Tillie Glass and Miss Maggie Vincent left yesterday for Fayette Springs.

***Mr. Robert Gallaher, son of Dr. Thomas J. Gallaher, has arrived home after a two years sojourn as the famous Wesley College, Sheffield, England. He will go into the office with his father to learn the mysteries of the healing art.

***Pittsburghers are in Philadelphia Thursday:—C. V. Spear, A. M. Spear and wife, R. M. Sibbetts, J. K. Moorhead, J. Barr, C. C. Book, Miss A. L. Book, B. Tayler, and K. T. Sage. R. B. Francis and E. H. Kramer are the only Alleghenians registered.

***Mr. W. F. Owen, of the Pittsburgh Opera House Company, recently enacted at Quebec the character of *Baron Mound Gosin*, in "Lord Algy." *The Evening Chronicle*, criticism of the performance, says that Mr. Owen is one of the finest artists in the company, and that he displays unusual talent in his acting, and excellent judgment and discrimination in his make-up.

***One of Pittsburgh's leading lawyers, George R. Cochran, Esq., was this afternoon admitted to practice in the several Courts of Blair county. The "Commodore" is on a pleasant sojourn among the mountains, in quest of woodcock, trout and health. He is a genial gentleman, and enjoys an enviable reputation and lucrative practice in the Smoky City. Mr. Cochran expressed himself highly pleased with our mode of dealing out justice, and evidently has more confidence in the integrity of the members of our bar than he entertains for his own, as he unhesitatingly consented to enroll his name on our list without inquiring as to whether we had taken the "iron-clad oath under the new Constitution."—*Altoona Mirror*. Where are we now?

## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

**Deeds Filed for Record.**

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since last report:

John Neiler et ux. to John Niebel, Feb. 27, 1875; lot in Twenty-sixth ward, city, on Harcum alley. Consideration.....$1

Charlotte Knier, Feb. 27, 1875; same lot as above. Consideration.....$1

Robert S. Getty et ux. to William Beltz, June 16, 1875; two lots in Fifth ward, city, on Fifteenth Beltzhoover avenue. Price.....$1,200

Henry Young, Sr., et ux. to Samuel Norman, April 27, 1875; lot in West Tarentum, on Railroad street. Price.....$100

Nathaniel Miller to Samuel Norman, October 17, 1873; two lots in West Tarentum borough, on Front street. Price.....$130

John M. Bell to Richard Chaney, July 16, 1875; lot in Ninth ward, city, on Fifteenth street. Price.....$1,850

George Fish et ux. to Peter Mont, June 1, 1875; lot in Eighth ward, Allegheny, on Herr's Island, fronting on Franklin street. Price.....$300

Quit claim from Elizabeth McCullough et al. to Henry McCallum, May 10, 1875; lot in Fifth ward, city, in Col. Woods' plan. Consideration.....$1

Iron City National Bank and Life Insurance Company to Jacob Mueller, Sept. 9, 1871; lot in Mifflin township, on Amity street. Price.....$450

Same as above to same, Sept. 9, 1871; lot in same township, and on same street as above. Price.....$450

### N. U. Walker & Co.,

372 Penn street, are agents for Salladie & Eddy's Patent Chimney Flues for cottages, cheap buildings, offices and kitchens.

**Deposit Your Funds.**

The most profitable place in the two cities for small deposits is the Bank and Shoe Bank of R. Taggart, No. 129 Federal street, Allegheny City. Taggart pays a dividend of twenty per cent. in advance. That is, you buy a pair of boots or shoes worth five dollars and he gives you one dollar as your share of the profits. Make an investment in this reliable and profitable institution immediately.

**For Military Caps**

Go to 46 Federal street, Allegheny City.

**Does Honesty Beget Poverty?**

It has been said that "honesty is the best policy" but that it keeps a man poor. Well, whether it does or not, Wm. Martin, Boot and Shoe dealer, No. 108 Federal street, will still continue to offer his customers an honest pair of boots, shoes and gaiters at prices as low as the lowest, believing that the rewards of a meek and quiet conscience are to be preferred to gains ill-gotten by selling inferior and trashy goods.

**Cape May, Saratoga, Cresson, &c.**

Still they leave for the fashionable resorts, and still the fashionable portion of our young men order their watering suits at B. Tiegel's, No. 53 Smithfield street. The most fashionable suits in the city. Prices low. A fine line of summer wear. Very cheap.

**The Difference.**

Pour acid on a piece of cement pipe and it at once produces abrasion of the surface; poured on vitrified pipe it produces no effect. All kinds of the best vitrified sewer and water pipe for sale by N. U. Walker & Co., 372 Penn street.

**Ladies Riding Caps**

At 46 Federal street, Allegheny City.

**European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.**

Max Shamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrivals of the steamer Rhein, at New York; Ohio, at Baltimore.

**Patent Chimneys.**

An absolute protection against flue fires. Are adapted to cheap houses. N. U. Walker & Co., 372 Penn street.

**All kinds of Military Caps**

Manufactured at 46 Federal street, Allegheny City.

## BREVITIES.

**Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.**

····An adjourned meeting of the Fourteenth Peunsylvania Cavalry will be held next Tuesday evening in Municipal Hall.

····Trains are running all right again on the Connellsville Railroad, the obstructions caused by land slides having been removed.

····Fred. Miller was robbed on Thursday night, at the William Penn House, corner of Irwin avenue and Jackson street, Allegheny, of $20.50.

····A Mr. Miller, an employe in the iron mill of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, on the South Side, had his head badly cut by a falling pulley, yesterday.

····The parties who took the grappling irons and ropes from Municipal Hall yesterday afternoon to search for the remains of Mr. Gatchell are requested to return them.

····About eleven o'clock yesterday Chas. Hood, a carpenter employed on the building of Mr. Pryor, on Wylie avenue, near Tannehill street, fell from a scaffold and broke his left arm.

····Emil Busch, a young German, was robbed of $4.30, all the money he had on his person, by two men, who assaulted him near Hardscrabble, on the Pan Handle Railroad, yesterday morning about four o'clock. The thieves escaped.

····Eph. Morris says he will not go to England to row Sadler, but will row him on any river in this country, and if he comes to Pittsburgh will allow him expenses, but that agreement not to hold good if the race should take place on any other river.

····Johnny Lysle, the lad who was arrested on suspicion of having been implicated in the late robbery of Dr. Dickson's residence was discharged from custody yesterday, there being no evidence against him. He left with his father for his home in Kentucky.

····The E. G. Krehan B. B. C. has now organized as follows: Charles Yauer, President; Sam Krewson, Secretary; members—Sam Krewson, Charles Hoffman, H. Elliot, Wm. Elliott, Linn Davis, Martin, Wheeler, Sam Redenbaugh, J. Thilkens, George Zell and seventeen others.

····A pocketbook was lost in the crowd yesterday afternoon, on the wharf when the body of Mr. Gatchell was taken from the river. The loser advises in another column that he will be greatly obliged if the finder leaves the papers—which are only valuable to the owner—at this office.

····The Cincinnati Chief of Police has written to Chief McLaughlin, of this city, that he has arrested two young thieves, about sixteen years of age, both of whom are from Pittsburgh, and that a considerable lot of goods was found in their possession. One of the boxes containing valuables is marked "J. F. Latimer."

····John Weisenberger, who was arrested for shooting an inmate of the Workhouse last Saturday, while the latter, with a number of others, was attempting to escape, and a quantity of barrels from Weisenberger's refinery, had a hearing on Thursday evening before Justice Kyle, of Sharpsburg, at the conclusion of which he was discharged and the prosecution ordered to pay the costs.

····Numerous complaints having been lately made to the Mayor about the rapid increase in the number of street waikers, and of disorderly conduct on their part, he directed his police last evening to arrest all found patroling the avenues of the city. They did so and about a score of them were lodged in the Central Station. The news of the raid spread rapidly, and those who escaped arrest at once betook themselves to shelter. They all gave fictitious names.

····An unknown man was rescued from the Ohio river on Thursday morning, near Patterson's landing, in the fifth ward, Allegheny, after being taken to shore he would not give his name or tell where he lived, but immediately 'skipped." In the vicinity of where he was taken up are a number of barges, from which about six hundred pounds of rope was missing. It is thought that he was trying to escape with this in a skiff, and the load being too heavy it sunk.

## LATEST RIVER NEWS.

**Specials to Pittsburgh Gazette.**

STEUBENVILLE, O., July 30, 1875.

The river has fifteen feet eight inches of water in the channel and rising rapidly. The weather is cloudy and warm. Departed—Forest City, for Wheeling. Passed up—Etna.

CINCINNATI, July 30, 1875.

River 34 feet 6 inches; falling. Cloudy and damp. Departed—Andes, Wheeling.

MEMPHIS, July 30, 1875.—River 10 feet 10 inches and falling. Departed—Hudson, Cincinnati; Idlewild, Vicksburg; Helena, St. Louis.

EVANSVILLE, July 30, 1875.

It rained all forenoon; signs of clearing; mercury 73 to 78. River 37 1-10 feet, and rising very slowly. Up—D. Van Buskirk, J. A. M. Idlewild, J. G. W. Roberts, boon; Robert Mitchell, 2:30 P. M.; Nail City, 6. Down—Cons. Millar, 10 A. M.; Fawn, 11. Business fair.

ST. LOUIS, July 30, 1875.

Arrived—Johnson, Keokuk; Bee and barges, New Orleans; Capitol City, Vicksburg. Departed—Muscatine, St. Paul; Johnson, Keokuk; Belle of Memphis, Memphis. The river is rising rapidly. Cloudy; heavy showers

LOUISVILLE, July 30, 1875.

The river is falling, with 17 feet 6 inches in canal and 15 feet 6 inches in Indian chute. Arrived—Means, St. Louis; Alex. Swift, Cincinnati. Departed—Means, Ironton; Swift, Tennessee River; Cobb Cecil, Ironton. Another rain to-day.

CAIRO, July 30, 1875.

Arrived—City of Vicksburg, St. Louis, 3 P. M.; Kanawha No. 2, Ohio river, 4. Departed—City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg, 6 P. M. River 40 feet 9 inches; rising. The rain continues; mercury 78.

BROWNSVILLE, July 30, 1875.

The river is falling, with sixteen feet six inches of water in the channel. The weather is cloudy; thermometer 74 at 7 P. M.

NEW ORLEANS, July 30, 1875.

No arrivals or departures. Clear and warm.

NASHVILLE, July 30, 1875.

The river is still falling. 20 feet 4 inches on shoals. Showery and mild.

VICKSBURG, July 30, 1875.

No boats up or down to-day. Warm and clear. The river rose 2 inches.

## STATE BREVITIES.

WORK has begun on the Waynesburg and Washington Railroad.

THE employes of the Hempfield road have been paid off and are now flush.

DANIEL BORDNER, of Millersburg, had a valuable horse gored to death by a cow one day last week.

THE long talked of extension of the New Castle and Franklin Railroad to Meadville is now an established fact.

THE Greenville races were not a success financially. The stockholders were assessed twenty dollars each to make up the deficit.

THE wife of Francis Alsfelt, of Easton, absconded on the 20th instant, taking with her money and valuables to the amount of about $5,000.

SAMUEL VANCE, near West Chester, in this State, was bitten by a mad dog three years ago, and died of hydrophobia on Friday morning last.

THE Bedford Bar gave Judge Hall a banquet on his recent return from Europe, which, judging from the Beford papers, must have been a most agreeable affair.

A TIONESTA widow has received information from Texas that her son was killed in a conflict with a body of Mexican banditti; also, that he left his money, $40,000, to her.

THE Philadelphia *Times* erroneously locates our Pittsburgh cotemporary in New York, in alluding to the note recently received by its editor from Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

A MOTHER and daughter named Derr, were drowned in the canal in Perry county. They attempted to cross in an old skiff, when it upturned. The daughter was about fifteen years of age.

MONDAY last, the large barn of John G. Hanna, in Fulton township, Lancaster county, was entirely destroyed by fire, and some pigs, thresher and wagon, fan, straw cutter, etc., were also burned.

A FEW days since, a well to do farmer, near Myerstown Lebanon county, had a trial of reapers, putting a full set of hands after each machine, and the result was that in the evening 35 acres of grain had been cut.

LAST Saturday morning Perry Kreamer's farm house, in Perry county, was burned to the ground, together with nearly all the furniture. The fire originated from the bake-oven. Loss, about $5,000; insurance, $2,000.

LITTLE Eddie Simler attempted to climb on a moving wagon loaded with bark, at Bellefonte, last week, and fell beneath one of the wheels, which passed over and crushed his body so that he died almost instantly.

ON Friday night of last week, the wind blew over twenty-five apple trees in the orchard of John Barney, Birmingham, Delaware county, and some were completely torn out of the ground, and carried some distance off.

CAPT. SISNEY was shot and killed last Wednesday night, while sitting in his own house, at Carbondale. The perpetrator is unknown, but is suspected to be one of the Williams county band, as Sisney had been threatened by them.

ON Sunday morning last Samuel Hance, aged 23 years, a blacksmith, residing in Chester county, died, after three days' suffering, of that most terrible affection—hydrophobia. He had been bitten by a dog in Delaware, three years ago, while working at smithing.

A FEW weeks ago Mr. Hugh Roberts, while binding grain, was bitten on the finger by a rattlesnake. He immediately opened the wound with a knife and proceeded to suck it vigorously. The wound has healed, and he has experienced no trouble from the bite.

ON Wednesday morning, the barn of Lewis P. Wilkinson, Pocopson, near Seed's bridge, Chester county, was discovered to be on fire, and was entirely destroyed, as were all the contents, including his wheat and hay crops and all his farming utensils. A few chickens were also burned.

IN THE CASE of S. Todd Perley, charged with embezzling back pay of a dead soldier, on trial at Erie, the jury failed to agree and were discharged. The case will be tried again at Pittsburgh on the 2d of October. It is reported that the jury stood eight for conviction and four against.

ON Wednesday morning, July 14th, Daniel Spangle, of Allemansville, Clearfield county, was found in his barn, shot dead. There was every evidence that the unfortunate man had done the deed himself, as he had been partially insane for some months, but nothing serious had been apprehended.

A LITTLE daughter of J. W. Mick, of Sharon, was sitting on a chair with a nursing bottle in its hands. The bottle slipped from the tiny hands and fell to the floor, breaking into fragments. The child was attracted by the noise and leaned forward, falling head foremost on the broken glass, a piece of which entered her head severing a blood vessel. The doctors have hopes of her recovery.

A LITTLE son of Mrs. Porterfield, a widow lady of Oil City, visiting her relatives on the Logue farm, near East Parker, met with a sad accident Wednesday afternoon. He was sitting on a mowing machine, and while the men were absent the horses started, frightening the boy, who fell off. The machine struck him, cutting one leg entirely off, and cutting the other leg and left side badly. There are no hopes of his recovery.

A YOUNG man named James McFadden, employed as brakeman, was killed at Hopbottom, a short distance from Scranton, Tuesday afternoon. When the train upon which he was engaged came to a standstill, he got off for the purpose of coupling some cars, and while in the act of doing so was crushed with fearful force between the bumpers, and literally cut in two. Those who witnessed the affair describe it as the most thrilling incident they ever witnessed.

A HORRIBLE accident occurred near West Newton, Westmoreland county, on Wednesday of last week, resulting in the death of a ten-year-old girl. This was a boiler explosion, which took place at the tannery of a gentleman named Henry Croushore. The boiler was lifted from its foundation and carried through the building, almost demolishing it. The little girl, who was a daughter of the proprietor, was sitting at the end of the building, and was crushed under the end of the boiler. Both her legs were cut off, and also the upper part of her body horribly mangled.

ONE day last week, as Misses Carrie and Lizzie Pennypacker, daughters of Elijah F. Pennypacker, Esq., of Chester county, the temperance candidate for State Treasurer, were out driving with a friend, Miss Lizzie Baker, of Chadd's Ford, Delaware county, the horse became frightened, and the combined strength of the three being insufficient to check the horse, they proceeded to get out at the back of the wagon, which performance, however, was accompanied with serious injuries. Miss Carrie Pennypacker had her ankle sprained, her face severely bruised, and was otherwise bruised; Miss Lizzie Pennypacker was injured on the head and was dragged some distance, sustaining other injuries; Miss Lizzie Baker, of Chadd's Ford, was also injured somewhat.

**ADDITIONAL MARKETS.**

**Cotton.**

SAVANNAH, July 30.—Market dull; middlings 13¾c; net receipts 10 bales; exports to Liverpool 70; sales 6; stock 674; weekly net receipts 72; gross 132; exports coastwise 347; sales 24.

MOBILE, July 30.—Market nominal; middlings 14¾c; low middlings 13¾c; good ordinary 13¼c; net receipts 4 bales; exports coastwise 77, sales 25, stock 674; weekly net receipts 84; exports coastwise 175; sales 227.

**The Key-Note of Health.**

The health and vigor of the several organs of the body depend upon the simple condition that the functions which pertain to each shall be regularly and properly performed. If any one of them is deficient, this condition is not properly fulfilled, and as a consequence disease is soon inaugurated. Prevent it by a timely use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which rouse the vital energies when dormant, and ens